



# Germans Wonder if Health-Care Model Can Survive an Aging Population

By Rick Atkinson

**BERLIN** — The three men sharing Room 119 at Franz Volhard Hospital have ample reason to be angry at the world. Each suffers from coronary artery disease, each faces open-heart surgery, each has endured days of preoperative poking and prodding.

Yet, the three exude a cheerful optimism, not least because their medical misfortunes are not compounded by worries about money. "I'm grateful and very satisfied," said Hans-Günther Brüggemann, 60, whose sentiment was echoed by his roommates, Heinrich Wienskol, 70, and Harry Goldner, 62.

Like most patients in Germany's health care system, the men in Room 119 are devoid of the anxieties that plague millions of Americans. Despite their age and frail condition, there is no danger that they will lose their insurance coverage. Access to German medical care, among the world's best, is guaranteed until death.

And although each is accumulating immense medical expenses — \$267 a day for

a hospital bed plus \$12,000 or so for surgery — none of them will ever see a bill. Mr. Wienskol's out-of-pocket expenses are typical: \$19 a month to help underwrite the nine prescription medications he is taking.

President Bill Clinton repeatedly has cited a German influence on his own thinking about health care, although the reform proposals wending their way through Congress may end up with more differences than similarities to the system here.

Yet, the German approach is worthy of continued scrutiny if for no other reason than that it has maintained a broad level of high-quality patient care while trying to contain soaring costs. Germany led the way among industrialized nations more than a century ago in adopting a comprehensive national health system; now, the Germans are trying to figure out whether they can still afford such national largesse.

Faced with the rising price of modern medicine and a rapidly aging population, which will increase demands on the health care system, the German government has

imposed controversial price controls and other measures. But that is only the beginning.

"The real reforms have to come now," said Hans-Jürgen Thomas, chairman of the country's leading physicians' association. "The problem that Germany and the rest of the world face, at least in the highly developed world, is demographic. More older people with more illnesses and ever fewer young people working to pay for the system." He added, "There is a gap between what is possible medically and what is affordable."

All workers earning less than \$37,000 a year must belong to a Krankenkasse, a sickness fund, to which they contribute through payroll deductions. The average contribution, evenly divided between employee and employer, is 13.4 percent of gross salary.

The Krankenkassen are not-for-profit insurance institutions organized by profession, industry or region. Large companies often have their own funds, and Germany has more than 1,300 Krankenkassen.

High-wage earners may either join a

fund or buy private health insurance. Pensioners are either insured by the same fund they belonged to while working or by private insurers. Additional provisions are made for civil servants, welfare recipients and the unemployed. Nearly 90 percent of all Germans and their families are covered by the Krankenkassen. About 10 percent are covered by private insurance, which entitles them to somewhat preferential treatment, and less than 1 percent of the population is uninsured.

The funds channel their accumulated cash to regional associations of physicians, with whom they bargain for services on the basis of a negotiated fee schedule. The physicians' associations then act as paymasters in reimbursing their members. The Krankenkassen also negotiate fixed reimbursement rates with local hospitals.

Coverage is more or less uniform, regardless of the Krankenkasse involved. Germans can choose their physician and make unlimited doctor visits without additional payment. They get acute hospital care and drug prescriptions with only a nominal co-payment. The system provides

psychiatric care, broad dental coverage, 14 weeks of paid maternity leave, generous disability pay, periodic visits to therapeutic spas, paid leave to take care of sick children and on and on.

But for all its benefits, the German system has several distinct drawbacks.

Doctors are paid on a fee-for-service basis, so there is an incentive to overtreat patients. Because patients rarely see a bill, they have little reason to economize or moderate their use of the system. Germans on average visit their doctor 11 times a year; the typical German worker takes 19 days of sick leave annually, compared with seven days for the average American.

"The patient today hasn't got any idea what it all costs," said Mr. Thomas, the physicians' association chairman. "He just knows that he needs to be treated and has a right to be treated."

Many procedures, such as fetal sonograms, are overused, said Götz Lampe, an obstetrician-gynecologist. Such practices, coupled with the escalating price of modern medical equipment and procedures, have severely strained the German system.

Unlike the United States, Germany managed to keep costs reasonably well in check in the 1980s. Germany spends 8.5 percent of its gross domestic product on health care compared with 13.4 percent in the United States, statistics often cited by Mr. Clinton.

But in the first three years of this decade, costs in Germany climbed an average of 9 percent annually. In a bitterly contested reform that took effect last year, the Bonn government imposed a three-year cap on spending for physician fees, hospital charges and most prescription drugs.

Health Minister Horst Seehofer, architect of the reforms, has proclaimed victory by announcing that "the health insurance system is now healthy again." The Krankenkassen, which accumulated a \$5.7 billion deficit in 1992, last year amassed a \$6 billion surplus, a trend that has continued this year.

But Mr. Seehofer's many critics charge that his efforts to fix the system have simply delayed an inevitable surge in costs. They say the aging population will strain the system to the breaking point.

## Latest Bosnia Front Is All-Muslim War

### Businessman's Militia Proves 'Even Brothers Can Fight'

By Roger Cohen

**PEČIGRAD, Bosnia-Herzegovina** — This Bosnian village set in undulating countryside has become the most active front line in Bosnia over the last week and the heart of a bizarre but intensifying conflict that has set Muslim against Muslim in a fratricidal war.

The 26-month war has seen virtually every permutation of conflict among and between Muslims, Serbs and Croats. But none is stranger or more intractable than a battle raging in the northwestern Bihac area between the Muslim-dominated army of the Bosnian government and the Muslim troops of a wealthy businessman named Fikret Abdic, who has declared autonomy from Sarajevo.

The crackle of automatic weapons fire could be heard almost constantly Tuesday as a commander in Mr. Abdic's militia, Hasim Ahmetasevic, pointed across rolling fields and wooded hills to positions taken by the Bosnian Army in the offensive that started 10 days earlier.

"They are just over there now, about 250 meters away," the officer said, indicating a hill called Krcanica just east of Pečigrad. "Our position has become more vulnerable."

As if to prove his point, a sniper's bullet whistled a few feet overhead, and Mr. Ahmetasevic ducked for cover behind a stone wall. Asked how he felt, as a Muslim, to be a target of bullets from the Muslim-dominated Bosnian Army, he said: "Even two brothers can fight. This did not happen by my will, but because the government in Sarajevo wants war and more war."

United Nations officials in the capital of Mr. Abdic's so-called autonomous province of western Bosnia, Velika Kladusa, say fighting in the last week is the most intense since Mr. Abdic declared autonomy in the northern half of the Bihac pocket on Sept. 27 and installed himself as president of an almost exclusively Muslim community of about 50,000 people.

Mr. Abdic, head of one of the largest companies in the former Yugoslavia, a food and agricultural products conglomerate called Agrokomerc, has denounced what he calls the destructive Muslim nationalist politics of the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic.

Instead, Mr. Abdic has opted for a free-wheeling network of political and economic alliances with the neighboring Serbs in the occupied Krajina areas of Croatia and with Croats, too, trading in virtually everything.

#### Syria Ends South Africa Ban

Agence France Presse

**DAMASCUS** — Syria has decided to end its trade embargo on South Africa, newspapers said here Wednesday. The embargo was imposed in 1963.

including food and weapons. His essential message, his aides say, is that if people are making money, they will eventually forget about ethnic differences and war.

For many Bosnian Muslims, however, Mr. Abdic is no more than a traitor and a crook. He was sentenced to a year in prison in 1987 for embezzlement in one of Yugoslavia's largest financial scandals.

What seems clear is that Mr. Izetbegovic's government has decided to use the monthlong Bosnia-wide cease-fire that was agreed to with the Serbs on June 10 in Geneva to try to finish with Mr. Abdic. Although the cease-fire should, in theory, apply to this part of Bosnia, too, it has not taken hold.

"At least 100 people have been killed and several hundred wounded over the last 10 days," said Monique Tuffelli, chief official of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' office in Velika Kladusa. "One has the impression that the Bosnian government forces are closing in."

Serbian forces in Krajina have gone to the aid of Mr. Abdic, shelling the advancing Bosnian Army from positions just north of Velika Kladusa. UN officials say they believe that the Serbs would be quite unlikely to allow the Bosnian Army to defeat Mr. Abdic, as he has become a useful ally, tying up Bosnian Army units that might otherwise be shooting at Serbian forces.

Mr. Abdic's chief adviser, Mehmed Kostic, said that he had 10,000 soldiers in his army and that "we are quite capable of taking back the ground we have lost." He suggested that there was no possibility of compromise.

"Sarajevo wants to impose an Islamic state with Islamic law, though we cannot accept this," he said, using an argument frequently advanced by the Bosnian Serbs. "But we see this autonomous province as a model for the only system that will work in Bosnia-Herzegovina, a series of self-governing cantons trading actively with their neighbors."

Mr. Izetbegovic is known to be infuriated by Mr. Abdic, and he recently asked the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, his new ally in the Muslim-Croatian federation in Bosnia, to make sure that any trade between Zagreb and Velika Kladusa ceases.

But Mr. Kostic said: "Nothing serious has changed. We still have our trading corridor with Zagreb, and we still trade with our Serbian neighbors."

An example of the trade was evident in the military headquarters Tuesday. Boxes of Kalashnikov rifle ammunition were covered in the Cyrillic script that the Serbs use. Evidently, the boxes had been provided by the Serbs to their Muslim friends.



Twins pressing against the window of a bus carrying them from Sarajevo to refuge in Split, Croatia, on Wednesday.

## Moscow Hotel's Roaches Face Eviction

By Alessandra Stanley

**MOSCOW** — "We have no rats and no cockroaches," the waiter at the restaurant of the Rossiya Hotel said sullenly after city health inspectors ordered Russia's largest, and some say ugliest, hotel to close temporarily and rid itself of the uninvited guests.

Still with a straight face, he added, "absolutely none." Then, reluctantly, the waiter smiled and his smile stretched wider and wider until he threw his head back and began laughing uncontrollably.

"Have guests complained?" he gasped. "How can they — they are too busy chasing the rats in all directions." He roared, surreptitiously wiping the tears of giddy amusement from his eyes.

In a city that now boasts four-star hotels, casinos, boutiques, malls and French restaurants with uncanny sommeliers, the Rossiya stands as a glass-and-metal throwback to the frills-free Soviet past, unrenovated, still relatively cheap and still seedy.

However decayed, the 5,374-bed Ros-

siya is a far more vivid memorial to life under communism than the nearby Lenin Mausoleum on Red Square, which has been stripped of its honor guard and snaking line of worshippers.

When it was still new, a leading architecture critic, Ada Louise Huxtable, described the Rossiya as "an air-conditioned nightmare for 6,000."

Rats and roaches took nobody there by surprise. Some seemed almost nostalgic.

Certainly, employees of the gigantic, bleakly lighted hotel and theater complex, a Communist-era eyesore that from some angles blocks the view of the Kremlin and Red Square, were not shocked that city health inspectors ordered Monday that the complex be shut.

Nor were the guests.

A group of Australians at the hotel actually seemed cheered by the news that Moscow was as unhygienic as advertised. "This," Paula Jude said brightly, "is adventure!"

The Rossiya was touted here as the biggest and most modern hotel in the

world, a symbol of Soviet achievements as the regime prepared to celebrate its 50th anniversary in 1967. It was meant to be a magnet for foreign tourists.

But it had problems. It was so big and inefficient that desk clerks sometimes could not find guests. Room service was chaotic. In 1977, a fire killed at least 45 people.

In the Bolshevik era, ancient churches, quaint wooden houses and one of the city's oldest neighborhoods around Red Square were razed. The site was later selected by Nikita S. Khrushchev for a grandiose haven for Communist dignitaries and out-of-town delegations.

Now, mostly Russian business people and low-budget tour groups haunt its corridors.

The hotel management did not inform the guests that whole sections of the hotel were being closed and occupants would be relocated to other buildings.

"I saw roaches in the room," Zimfir Alukhatemova, 30, a pharmaceutical saleswoman from Bashkiriya, said. "But I didn't hear about them."

## German Opposition Taps Scharping to Face Kohl

By Stephen Kinzer

**HALLE, Germany** — Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party, reeling from a steep drop in popularity in recent weeks, on Wednesday officially nominated Rudolf Scharping as its candidate for chancellor.

"Optimism, hope and confidence in Germany requires a realistic basis," Mr. Scharping asserted in one of his several attacks on Chancellor Helmut Kohl in his acceptance speech. "It serves no purpose simply to repeat what was done in 1990, to make promises and then ruin everything."

"Kohl let both Easterners and Westerners down. What I criticize is the way he abused people's joy and hope and optimism in 1990 and the way he is doing the same thing today."

Mr. Scharping, who is governor of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, told a party convention that he was committed to full

employment and "ecological modernization of our economy," including an end to the use of nuclear power. He also promised that he would not raise taxes if elected, something many voters fear.

Several times, Mr. Scharping appealed to his fractious party to unite behind him.

"I expect from you what you can expect from me, not just formal unity but the courage to fight and the strength to dream, because otherwise we won't succeed," he said. "When you want to move such a far man, you have to get together to do it."

More than 95 percent of delegates voted to endorse Mr. Scharping's candidacy, but they did so with the growing realization that Mr. Kohl will be difficult to defeat.

When Mr. Scharping emerged as the likely Social Democratic candidate late last year, he seemed to have excellent prospects for defeating Mr. Kohl. Weekly polls taken by the Forsa Institute, a leading opinion survey firm, showed him 15 points

ahead in March, and even as recently as two weeks ago.

But the Social Democrats have suffered serious reverses in voting for local offices and for the European Parliament since then, and a Forsa poll released Wednesday showed Mr. Kohl with a 13-point lead.

Commentators attribute the dramatic shift in opinion to voters' uncertainty about the Social Democrats and Mr. Scharping.

Critics had charged that Mr. Scharping was failing to distinguish himself from other candidates and parties, and on Wednesday he sought to remedy that. Besides attacking Mr. Kohl, he criticized the Free Democrats as elitists and attacked the Greens for their calls to disband the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the German Army.

"We stand by the Atlantic partnership," he said. "For us, NATO and the army are not up for negotiation."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Freezes Assets of All Haitians

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — President Bill Clinton ordered American financial institutions to freeze the assets of all Haitians on Wednesday, widening the economic stranglehold once limited to military leaders.

An administration official said Mr. Clinton signed the executive order on Tuesday night and had it transmitted to banks and other institutions before the business day began. About 600 military leaders and their supporters were barred earlier this month from access to their money in U.S. bank accounts.

Sealing off U.S. bank accounts is part of Mr. Clinton's plan to force military leaders to peacefully give way to the deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

### Court Clears Ex-Italy Official of Graft

**MILAN (Reuters)** — A court acted Wednesday to clear former Foreign Minister Giovanni De Michelis, one of the most widely known casualties of Italy's massive graft scandals, of one count of bribery. But the court told the prosecution to press ahead with action on another count of breaking laws on the financing of political parties.

The former official had been charged with violation of party financing laws for accepting a promise of a 70 million lire (\$44,000) contribution to his Socialist Party's campaign for general elections in 1992. The court noted that the money had never been handed over.

### Drug Money in Colombia Campaign?

**BOGOTA (AP)** — Colombia's biggest drug ring influenced the presidential race by contributing to the campaign of President-elect Ernesto Samper Pizano, according to a tape recording of bugged conversations and television news reports.

Television news programs broadcast portions of a tape recording Tuesday night in which two men identified as leaders of the Cali drug ring and another man could be heard discussing millions of dollars in political contributions. Financial requirements of the Samper campaign were discussed, and one of the men appears to approve a contribution of 3 billion pesos.

The Samper campaign said it "affirmed categorically that the treasury did not take in any resources of dubious origin." Mr. Samper said if any of his campaign workers were implicated, they would face criminal sanctions.

### Russian Meets With Gore Over Aid

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin held talks with Vice President Al Gore on Wednesday on cooperation to bolster Russia's struggling economy, expected to include a \$9 billion oil and gas deal.

During the two days of talks, Mr. Chernomyrdin and Mr. Gore were to sign documents covering cooperation in space, energy, environment, nuclear reactors, science and technology.

One of the most significant agreements being prepared was Russia's agreement to stop making weapons-grade plutonium at its nuclear generating stations. But U.S. officials suggested that an obstacle remained over how much money Russia would get to help it convert to other energy sources.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### British Rail Strike Hits Commuters

**LONDON (Reuters)** — Britain's second 24-hour rail strike eight days caused havoc for tens of thousands of commuters as Wednesday as they boarded buses, fought traffic or simply walked to work.

Leaders of the striking Rail, Maritime and Transport workers union warned it was just a taste of things to come as they threatened two more one-day stoppages, on June 29 and July 6.

A strike against planned job cuts badly disrupted French train service Wednesday, with fewer than half the trains running in much of the country, the state railroad company said. (Reuters)

International passengers traveling through Schiphol, Amsterdam's airport, may now obtain value-added tax refunds on purchases made in any of the 12 EU countries. (NYT)

North Korea has decided to admit Japanese tourists again after a one-year halt to issuing visas, Chugai Travel Co., a company specializing in package tours to the North, said in Tokyo. It said a state-run tourism enterprise in Pyongyang had provided notice of the change in policy. (AP)

A Chinese-built highway connecting the resort valley of Pokhara with remote mountainous areas of Nepal was inaugurated by Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala. It took five years to build the 71-kilometer highway through high hills and valleys. (AP)

A Cathay Pacific Boeing 747 jumbo jet was involved in a near collision with an Air Nippon Airbus A-320 off Shikoku Island in southern Japan on Saturday, news reports said. Cathay Pacific reported to the Japanese Ministry of Transportation that Boeing 747, on a Vancouver-Hong Kong flight, and the Airbus, route from Naha to Osaka, came as close as 91 meters vertically and 1,850 meters horizontally, the reports said. (AP)

**IMPROVE THE WORLD'S ECONOMY**

125 455 7290 1994

To call from country to country, or back to the U.S., dial the WorldPhone number of the country you're calling from.

Antigua	001-868-4600	Guatemala	001-900-444-1234	Netherlands	001-800-493-1022	Spain	001-800-493-1022
Aruba	001-800-493-1022	Honduras	001-800-493-1022	Nicaragua	001-800-493-1022	St. Lucia	001-800-493-1022
Bahamas	001-800-493-1022	Iceland	001-800-493-1022	Paraguay	001-800-493-1022	Sweden	001-800-493-1022
Belize	001-800-493-1022	India	001-800-493-1022	Peru	001-800-493-1022	Switzerland	001-800-493-1022
Bolivia	001-800-493-1022	Indonesia	001-800-493-1022	Puerto Rico	001-800-493-1022	Trinidad & Tobago	001-800-493-1022
Brazil	001-800-493-1022	Israel	001-800-493-1022	San Marino	001-800-493-1022	U.S. Virgin Islands	001-800-493-1022
Canada	001-800-493-1022	Italy	001-800-493-1022	Slovak Republic	001-800-493-1022	Vatican City	001-800-493-1022
Cayman Islands	001-800-493-1022	Jamaica	001-800-493-1022	South Africa	001-800-493-1022	Venezuela	001-800-493-1022
Chile	001-800-493-1022	Korea	001-800-493-1022				
Colombia	001-800-493-1022	Latvia	001-800-493-1022				
Costa Rica	001-800-493-1022	Lithuania	001-800-493-1022				

Use your MCI Card, local telephone card or call collect. All at the same low rates.

**WorldPhone** Let It Take You Around the World.

د. ك. ز. الناحل

# THE AMERICAS / HELP WITH THOSE LEGAL BILLS

## Revival of Independent Counsel May Save Clinton Cash

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives gave final congressional approval to a bill reinstating the independent counsel law that expired two years ago.

One consequence of the measure is that President Bill Clinton and others in his administration may become entitled to reimbursement for part of their legal fees growing out of the Whitewater investigation.

The House approved the final version of the bill on Tuesday by a vote of 317 to 105. It cleared the Senate by bipartisan support last month and now goes to the president, who has promised to sign it.

The independent counsel law, first enacted in the aftermath of the Watergate scandal in the

1970s, allows a special prosecutor from outside the government to be appointed by a three-judge panel of federal judges to investigate accusations of crimes by high government officials.

A total of 13 different special prosecutors were appointed under the law from the Carter administration through the Bush administration. But the statute expired in 1992 when an extension was opposed by President George Bush and blocked by Republicans in Congress.

Mr. Clinton made his support of the law an issue in the 1992 presidential campaign. And with a Democrat now in the White House, many Republicans in Congress have had what Representative Jack Brooks, a Texas Democrat, on Tuesday called "a change of heart."

The new law will probably mean a change of status for Robert B. Fiske Jr., the special prosecutor in the Whitewater case. He was appointed by Attorney General Janet Reno, who promised him independence, but technically he remains an official of the Justice Department.

Ms. Reno is expected to ask the panel of judges to name an independent counsel in the Whitewater case. Although the measure that cleared Congress would not require judges to pick Mr. Fiske, they are expected to do so. He is an accomplished prosecutor who has Republican as well as Democratic support, and it would make little sense to choose someone who would have to start from scratch.

As a practical matter, this would probably not mean much to Mr. Fiske. All his subpoenas would remain in force, and all the testimony he has taken would still be valid.

But it would allow Clinton administration

officials who are investigated by Mr. Fiske but not indicted to apply to the panel to have their legal fees reimbursed by the government. They must show that they would not have had the expenses if it had not been for the independent counsel. And none of the costs they incurred before his appointment as independent counsel would be eligible for reimbursement.

The president's fees in the Whitewater case could easily exceed \$2 million. Presidential assistants said Monday that they were planning to ask Americans to contribute to a legal defense fund for him.

Even if he is entitled to some reimbursement, Mr. Clinton may need additional funds, not only because he has high-priced lawyers but also because none of the costs he has borne up till now can be reimbursed.

### ★POLITICAL NOTES★

#### Clinton Rules Out 'Defeat' on Health Care

WASHINGTON — Despite a week of panicky pleas for compromise from Capitol Hill, President Bill Clinton said he would not "declare defeat" on the goal of guaranteeing health insurance to every American.

Mr. Clinton's pledge, in a speech to executives from the nation's biggest companies, appeared to have several political purposes, such as bucking up Democratic loyalists in the House, many of whom are going out on a political limb to advance a universal coverage bill.

It also signaled to the Senate, and particularly a very divided Senate Finance Committee, that covering everyone is a goal that will not be compromised.

The president's vow reflected the new effort by the administration to present Mr. Clinton as a principled protector of the middle class in the health care struggle. The administration asserts that it is this group — not the poor or the rich — that would be the primary beneficiary of guaranteed health insurance, and thus the big loser if it is traded away.

"We're the only people that can't figure out how to cover everybody," Mr. Clinton told the Business Roundtable on Tuesday. The business group rebuffed him in February by endorsing a rival health care plan that fell short of promising universal coverage. "I refuse to declare defeat."

#### Agency Head Weighs Nicotine Regulation

WASHINGTON — Regulating nicotine levels in cigarettes could prevent the next generation of teen-agers from getting hooked on tobacco, the head of the Food and Drug Administration said Wednesday.

"I don't think prohibition would work," said the agency commissioner, David A. Kessler. The question, he said, is "how do we prevent the next generation of kids, if they're going to smoke, from getting hooked on nicotine?"

"Are there ways to restrict access? Some have suggested restricting advertising, or we can look at the nicotine level," he said on NBC. "We have made no decision yet."

Dr. Kessler commented after the agency accused a major cigarette maker of misleading U.S. regulators about its secret development of tobacco containing double the usual amount of nicotine.

#### Dole Warns Democrats of Partisan Fights

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole, the Senate minority leader, warned Democrats that they may face a "long hot summer" of partisan battles over major legislation unless they agreed to broader hearings on President Clinton's involvement with the Whitewater affair.

Mr. Dole's warning came as the Senate voted for a 10th time along straight party lines to reject Republican demands to extend the scope of initial Whitewater hearings beyond the relatively narrow limits set by the Democrats.

#### Quote/Unquote

Emperor Akihito, talking to a youngster in Los Angeles. "Are you enjoying school?" When told that summer vacation had started last week, the emperor remarked: "You are already on vacation? In Japan the school vacation is at the end of July."

## President Can't Buck 'Soft Money' Circuit

### Some Backers Feel Betrayed

By Michael Wines

WASHINGTON — Thirteen months after he proposed curbing the dominance of national politics by moneyed interests and 16 months after his party chairman proposed relying "less on black-tie dinners and more on brown-bag lunches" for fund-raising, President Bill Clinton arranged to dine with 1,800 of the Democratic Party's most prosperous patrons. He is expected to gain \$2 million in fresh donations in the process.

The event has proved the last straw for the nation's most prominent clean-government group, Common Cause, which has endorsed the same fund-raising restrictions that Mr. Clinton pledged.

Common Cause has prepared a study showing that since mid-1992, the president and other Democrats have raised \$40.5 million in such big-money contributions. Virtually all of it came from wealthy companies and citizens who gave directly to the Democratic Party, bypassing the legal ceilings on gifts to political campaigns.

The report says the Democratic total of such contributions, known as "soft money," is almost double that raised by the Republican Party over the same time.

And it denounces Mr. Clinton as the "king of the corrupt soft-money system," charging that he has failed to carry out his commitment to pass legislation that would ban such big-money donations after sending a bill to Congress last year.

Fred Wertheimer, the president of Common Cause, said in an interview: "He said he would make this a priority, and he hasn't done it. He said he would fight for change, and he hasn't done it. He said he would spend political capital to win this battle, and he hasn't done it."

Mr. Wertheimer said he did not question Mr. Clinton's intellectual support for the legislation to end big-money dona-

tions to political parties. But on the issue at hand, using White House pressure to enact Mr. Clinton's proposal, which has been stalled for seven months now in a House-Senate conference, "the president seems to have lost his voice," he said.

"Bill Clinton proposed campaign-finance reform legislation and is pushing for it," David Wilhelm, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said Tuesday. "Frankly, that's contrary to his own political interests."

Mr. Wilhelm, the advocate of more brown-bag fund-raising, said he still intended to reduce the Democrats' reliance on big-money events like Wednesday's dinner.

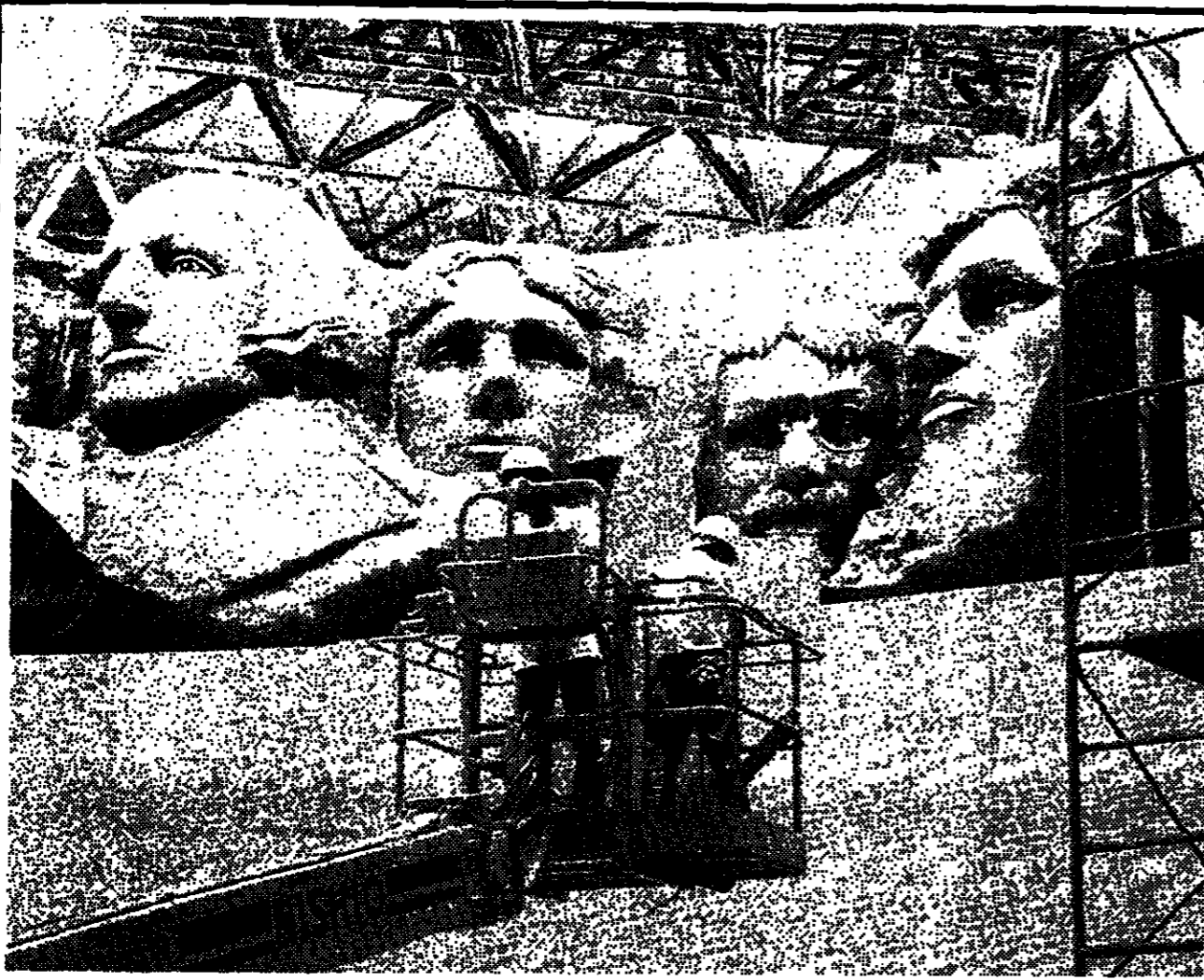
But until campaign-finance legislation is enacted, he said, "We have to play by the current system of rules. To do anything else would be to unilaterally disarm politically."

Ginny Terzano, a spokeswoman for the White House, called Mr. Wertheimer's accusations "inappropriate" and wrong. "Just because it hasn't passed in his first year and a half doesn't mean it's not a priority," she said. "We don't live in an ideal world. You can't pass every legislative priority overnight."

Indeed, Mr. Clinton raised the issue with both Democratic and Republican leaders as recently as last week, and House and Senate Democrats are meeting this week to discuss a compromise.

It is also true, however, that Democratic backbone on the issue has weakened. The Democrats rammed a thoroughgoing overhaul of campaign-finance laws through Congress with few problems in 1992, largely because they were certain that President George Bush would veto it.

This time, with their own man in the White House and a real prospect that a bill will become law, that resolve is suddenly less stiff.



AMERICAN FACES — Japanese workers finishing their work on a copy of the Mount Rushmore sculpture of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln at a festival site east of Tokyo.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### 50 Years On, GI Bill On Downhill Slope

A half century after Congress passed the GI Bill, its provisions have eroded. The bill, formally called the American Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, opened higher education to millions of veterans, fueled a housing boom and turned renters into homeowners through low-interest, no-money-down mortgages.

After World War II, benefits stretched over 48 months, compared with 36 months now. The \$50 monthly benefit for a single veteran in the 1940s has increased in the last 50 years to \$400, but the increase has not made up for the rapid rise in inflation.

"The GI Bill's purchasing power has just evaporated," said Phil Boudon, a spokesman for the American Legion.

Representative G.V. Montgomery, Democrat of Mississippi, chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee and a World War II veteran, said, "It doesn't really get the job done."

It ranks veterans, too, that the GI Bill now requires servicemen to pay premiums, like

### Short Takes

Two pharmaceutical companies, Connaught Laboratories of Swiftwater, Pennsylvania, and SmithKline Beecham of Philadelphia, are conducting the first large-scale tests of experimental vaccines against Lyme disease, a potentially debilitating ailment carried by ticks. There is no guarantee the vaccines will work. But the companies had no problem finding 10,000 volunteers for the first round of inoculations. Both vaccines have so far proved safe and effective in animals; almost every guinea pig, hamster and monkey inoculated has been protected from the disease — even after deliberate exposure to the Lyme bacterium.

Most professors in the United States and 13 other countries believe that they have a responsibility to help solve social problems, but they think that their ideas and recommendations are often ignored outside the classroom, according to a survey of 20,000 professors by the Carnegie Found-

ation for the Advancement of Teaching. In all 14 countries except South Korea, fewer than half of the faculty members say that professors are among the most influential opinion leaders. In the United States, only 21 percent think they are highly regarded outside the classroom, and in Israel and Britain, a little more than 10 percent think so.

There have been 43 heavyweight boxing champions recognized by at least one boxing association in the past century. But there wasn't a left-handed among them until Michael Moorer defeated Evander Holyfield for the title April 22. Why? Whenever a fight managers took on a promising young boxer, he would be ordered to fight right-handed even if he was a southpaw. Otherwise, says Bert Sugar, editor and publisher of *Boxing Illustrated*, it was too hard to line up bouts: no righty wanted to fight a lefty — the style was too unfamiliar. There have been exceptions in the lower weights but almost none among the heavies.

The state dinner at the White House last week for Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko of Japan was white tie — but not all state dinners are. It depends on the president. Dwight Eisenhower gave several white tie dinners

and John F. Kennedy continued the custom but switched to black tie when several congressmen complained that white tie was uncomfortable. Lyndon B. Johnson loathed white tie; Richard Nixon liked it. Jimmy Carter stuck with black tie. White tie returned with Ronald Reagan, George Bush, and Bill Clinton. The Washington Post recalls that despite Mr. Johnson's loathing, his wife, Lady Bird, talked him into wearing it for a French Embassy dinner. The Johnsons arrived to find all the other males wearing black tie except one, whom Mrs. Johnson hastily pointed to. "But he's carrying a tray," Mr. Johnson protested.

International Herald Tribune.

## A Failed Test for Teen Mothers

### Ineffectual Jobs Plan Bodes Ill for Reform

By Jason DeParle

WASHINGTON — A closely watched experiment in which teenaged mothers were shown career and education and social services had no effect in moving them from welfare into the job market, according to a study.

The study is being widely discussed among welfare experts, some of whom believe it casts doubt on a central feature of the Clinton administration's welfare plan: the decision to focus its training and work programs on young mothers.

Skeptics argue that the study, along with previous research, paints a portrait of such mothers as being harder and more expensive to help than older mothers.

"It shows how tough it is to work with young mothers," said Judith Gueron, president of Manpower Demonstration Research Corp., a nonprofit group in New York City that designed and evaluated the program.

The program, called "New Chance," served 1,408 teenagers

in 10 states. But after 18 months, those who joined the program were no more likely to be off welfare or in a job than a similar group that received no services.

About 80 percent of the mothers from both groups were still collecting welfare, and only 26 percent had worked in the last three months.

President Bill Clinton's welfare proposal would expand training opportunities for women on welfare but require those still unemployed after two years to join a work program.

To save money and allow states time to adapt, he wants to apply the new rules only to mothers born after 1971. Mr. Clinton sent the bill to Congress on Tuesday.

Melissa Skolfield, spokeswoman for the Department of Health and Human Services, said the bill focused on young mothers because they were "most at risk of long-term dependency."

In addition, she said, the focus on young mothers sends a

clear signal to the next generation, that "they should stay in school, delay pregnancy and postpone having children."

Emphasizing that education is a long-term investment, Robert Granger, the program's director, said it might take more than 18 months to measure the program's effect on earnings.

The mothers' earnings were increasing with time, he said.

The New Chance program did help mothers gain high school equivalency diplomas. Thirty-seven percent of those in the program received the diploma, compared with 21 percent of the mothers in a control group.

### DEATH NOTICE

#### LLEWELLYN

On June 18th 1994 peacefully at King Edward VII Hospital free Officers, London, Morton Ferguson Llewellyn, father of David and father-in-law of Laura, grandsons of Morton, Kate, Frances and Andrew, great grandfather of Thomas, Fergus and Gervais. A dominant.

## "THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1992"

A BOOK OF GREAT FRONT PAGES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE REPORTING THE MAJOR EVENTS OF THE PAST CENTURY

Reproductions of 150 front pages, many with special tribune exclusive articles like first-hand reports from the sinking Titanic, the Dreyfus trial, the 1981 failed coup in Madrid, the Iranian departure of Marcos from Manila — and the Vietnam campaign caught in mid-collapse by a Tribune photographer. Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the few newspapers that stayed in Paris and was virtually absent at the front.

Read about people — Queen Victoria, Lindbergh, Jack the Ripper, the Winklers, Khromov, Gorbachev — a century of news headlines and the events that surrounded them.

Hardcover: 27 x 57 cm (10.5 x 22.5 in), 168 pages, readable size text. The book is divided into six chronological sections, each with an introduction describing the period from historical and journalistic viewpoints.

THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1992 is a distinctive personal or business gift. Order one — or several — today.

Return your order to International Herald Tribune Offers, 37 Lambton Road, London SW20 0LW, England.

For faster service, fax order to: (44-81) 944-8243

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of THE FRONT PAGE.

Price per copy: UK£39 (US\$55), plus postage:

Europe: £4.80 per copy;

USA/Canada: £7.80;

Rest of world: £13.

Please allow up to three weeks for delivery.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
(to check letters)  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY/CODE \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_  
Payment is by credit card only. Please charge to my credit card:  
☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard ☐ Diners ☐ Visa  
Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ Expiry date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Company EEC VAT ID No. \_\_\_\_\_

23-694

## 'Savage, Messy' Deaths in Simpson Case

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Nicole Brown Simpson's neck was cut through to her spine and Ronald Goldman's ear was nearly severed in the attack that killed them, according to a source in the coroner's office who said their murderer had showed "no mercy."

Mr. Goldman was probably attacked first, from behind, the identified source told KABC-TV. He had a deep cut on the back of his head, slash wounds on his neck and more than 20 other knife wounds, indicating a fierce struggle, the source said.

O.J. Simpson, the former professional football star who is accused of the June 12 killings, has pleaded not guilty to murdering his former wife and Mr. Goldman, her friend. He is being held without bail. In addition to her other wounds, Mrs. Simpson also had a large gash on her head and had been stabbed several times in the chest, the source told KABC. "This was a brutal, savage, messy killing. It was a crime of anger and passion and one that showed no mercy. It was ugly," the source said.

The murder weapon, believed to be a 15-inch (40-centimeter) serrated knife, has not been found. Evidence in the case became the focus of a hearing on Wednesday. The defense was in court seeking access to everything that the authorities have against Mr. Simpson, including a bloody ski mask that the prosecution said Wednesday does not exist, contrary to news reports.

The hearing began in open session, then the lawyers filed into the judge's chambers for a private conference. "I'll do anything to stay out of that cell," Mr. Simpson was overheard telling deputies in a conversation picked up by a microphone and broadcast on national television. "I'll sit



O.J. Simpson listening to sheriff's deputies Wednesday during his court appearance.

here and read." He was taken out of the courtroom until the hearing resumed.

Robert Shapiro, Mr. Simpson's lawyer, asked to see the bloody ski mask that investigators were supposed to have found. "There is no ski mask," the prosecutor, Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark, said. She said other evidence reports were still being compiled and were not available.

Judge Paul J. McKay ruled that Mr. Shapiro's experts could examine the coroner's evidence in the presence of county medical examiners.

The judge also allowed Mr. Simpson to have a cervical pillow in his county jail cell, where he is in a special unit under suicide watch.

Prosecutors were seeking a grand jury indictment of Mr. Simpson, sources said. That would allow the case to go directly to Superior Court for trial, rather than making prosecutors lay out their case in open court at a preliminary hearing.

Mr. Simpson's alibi for the night of the killings, as earlier reported by his lawyer, has come under question.

The caretaker at Mr. Simpson's estate, Kayto Kaslin, contradicted Mr. Simpson's claim that he was at home waiting for a limousine to take him to the airport around the time of the killings. NBC News reported.

Also, a woman said she saw Mr. Simpson, enraged, speed through streets a few blocks from Mrs. Simpson's condominium, where she and Mr. Goldman were killed. Mr. Simpson yelled at a driver in his way, the woman told a television reporter.

## Dehaene Pulls Into Lead in EU Race

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium appeared certain to become the next president of the European Commission on Wednesday after leaders of Europe's Christian Democratic parties effectively called on Ruud Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister and his chief opponent, to withdraw.

The party chiefs, who included Mr. Dehaene, Mr. Lubbers and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, did not formally endorse a candidate at a meeting here. But they agreed that the post should go to whoever wins support from a majority of European Union leaders at a summit meeting in Corfu, Greece, on Friday and Saturday, according to Wilfried Martens, president of the Christian Democratic grouping.

"Mr. Lubbers and Mr. Dehaene are very aware that there has to be a very democratic deliberation and discussion" among the 12 leaders at Corfu, Mr. Martens said at a news conference after the party leaders gathered. "The candidate in the minority," he added, "will withdraw his candidacy."

That would appear to be Mr. Lubbers, who so far can consider only his own vote a sure thing. In contrast, Mr. Dehaene appears to be the favorite of as many as eight of the EU leaders, most notably Mr. Kohl and President François Mitterrand of France.

The winner will take over the EU executive agency on Jan. 5, after the 10-year reign of Jacques Delors of France. Leaving the meeting, Mr. Lubbers said he was still very much in the race and expressed relief that Mr. Kohl had not opposed his candidacy on personal grounds. Officials in Bonn have suggested that Mr. Lubbers's tepid support for German reunification prompted Mr. Kohl to abandon him earlier this year, when he was still the front-runner, and promote Mr. Dehaene instead.

But the Dutch prime minister said he had not won any new supporters at the meeting and would not block other candidates, saying, "We don't need such a veto."

The outcome appeared to avert the prospect of a rift within the Christian Democratic group and save Union leaders from an embarrassing deadlock on the main item on their agenda this weekend. Even Mr. Lubbers sounded a lighthearted note afterward. "I teased Dehaene a bit by saying, 'You're so good, you should stay in Belgium,'" he said.

Mr. Martens cautioned that a decision was not guaranteed at the weekend. Neither Mr. Lubbers nor Mr. Dehaene could pull out of the race on Wednesday because technically they have been nominated by their governments, and presumably would have to be withdrawn by them, Mr. Martens said. But he added, "I think that the governments would accept a consensus of the majority" at Corfu.

Mr. Kohl made clear that he would call a special summit meeting as soon as possible if the leaders failed to make a decision this weekend. Mr. Martens said that meant before July 20, when the new European Parliament holds its first session.

**Chinese Aide to Visit Russia**  
BEIJING — Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China will visit Russia, Belarus, Lithuania and Estonia from June 27 to July 2.

## Traders Aren't Impressed by U.S. Threats

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Washington's threat Wednesday to organize coordinated intervention on world currency markets to bolster the dollar failed to impress traders for good reason: Intervention alone, analysts agreed, will at best have only a limited effect in current market conditions.

That's because the dollar is not under attack by speculators, but rather suffering from a lack of confidence that has interrupted the flow of international capital movements — particularly out of Japan.

Intervention is most effective when speculation is rampant. Speculators are nervous sellers — holding short dollar positions — who are eager to grab a profit and move out. It is that nervousness and preparedness to run that makes intervention so effective.

"Depending on whom you talk to, there are widely differing views about whether there are big dollar shorts in the market," said Jan Amstad of Bankers Trust in London. "I tend to the view that there are not."

The dollar's weakness is widely perceived to be more fundamental — a mismatch of supply and demand. The oversupply is a \$400 million daily outflow from the United States to the rest of the world via its trade deficit. Normally, this would be offset by a capital inflow from foreign investors as interest rates in the trade surplus countries are lower and therefore less attractive than returns available in the United States.

But such capital inflows have virtually ceased. Foreign investors have been traumatized by the unrelenting sell-off in the U.S. bond market, leaving them unwilling to commit new funds until prices have stabilized. For the Japanese, the trauma is even more severe as a steady appreciation of the yen has more than wiped out gains even when prices on the underlying U.S. assets were rising. Stabilizing the dollar is essential to getting capital flows moving out of Japan.

Intervention with the threat of policy change would be more of a threat. But the prevailing belief in financial markets is that neither the United States nor its allies are prepared to move interest rates because such changes are not justified by domestic economic conditions.

This is where the experts think market operators are wrong. Analysts at both J.P. Morgan and Salomon Brothers in New York believe that the 14 percentage point increase in short-term U.S. interest rates since early February has succeeded in slowing the robust rate of growth recorded in the final quarter of last year and the first three months of this year.

"U.S. growth is likely to stay robust and is expanding fast enough to justify another increase in U.S. interest rates," said John Lipsky of Salomon Brothers. Morgan analysts go so far as to say that the next hike in U.S. rates, expected before mid-July, will not be the final nudge from an accommodative to a neutral policy by the Federal Reserve Board, but rather the first of a new series of tightenings that will take the cost of overnight money from its current 4 1/2 percent to 5 percent by year-end.

Likewise these analysts and many in Germany, including Ulrich Beckmann at Deutsche Bank, believe that market operators have misjudged the Bundesbank and insist that interest rates will decline further.

## DOLLAR:

### Markets Take the Dare

Continued from Page 1

which he found "as bright as it has been in decades."

Financial markets hung on his every word for a hint of whether the Fed might raise interest rates at its next meeting on July 5 to help support the dollar, but he said virtually nothing.

Obviously aware of the Treasury's plans, Mr. Greenspan prefaced his prepared testimony with a brief statement replying to a planned question on the dollar from the committee chairman, Representative Martin O. Sabo, Democrat of Minnesota.

The Fed chairman said: "Foreign exchange markets have been the focus of considerable attention in recent days. I do not intend to discuss these developments in my testimony this morning. However, I thought it would be appropriate to inform the committee that Secretary Bensten and I have been following developments very closely because we cannot be indifferent to major movements in our currency."

"The Clinton administration's goal," Mr. Lipsky observed, "is not to push the dollar higher but rather to assure markets that a substantial further decline is neither justified nor warranted. The aim is to reduce investor fears about such a decline."

"In that case, intervention backed up with likely changes in interest rates should be successful."

## NATO: Russia Signs With Alliance

Continued from Page 1

tell NATO what to do? Or be a true partner?"

Mused another official, "We'll soon see whether this is letting the fox into the hen-house."

Such concerns reflect the unsettled state of post-Cold War NATO and the uncertainties in accepting Russia as a potential ally.

NATO's future security role, now that Moscow is no longer the official enemy, is ill-defined. It has resisted throwing its protective blanket over any of the former satellites or republics of the old Soviet Union, on the grounds that it would offend Russia and in any case be an expensive undertaking.

Eventual membership for several East European states through the Partnership is described as inevitable, but no timetable or even criteria for entry into NATO is specified.

Several former Soviet satellites that have signed up for the Partnership make no bones about their feeling that Russia

is a potential danger. In particular, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia are pressing for quick, full NATO membership — and protection against a resurgent Moscow.

Russian officials oppose expansion on the grounds it would lead to Russia's isolation. It is this kind of assumed veto over NATO's future that make some officials nervous.

Mr. Kozirev tried to soothe fears of Russian obstructionism, Russia, he said, stands by its choice of principle — the carrying out of national and state interests "through cooperation" rather than confrontation.

"This is not Yalta II," he added, referring to the 1945 Allied arrangement that effectively put East Europe under Soviet control.

He expressed Moscow's hope that NATO would no longer be an alliance aimed at Russia.

U.S. officials expect that, over time, Russian opposition to NATO expansion will dissipate.

## Yeltsin to Meet Clinton in U.S.

Reuters

BRUSSELS — President Boris N. Yeltsin has accepted President Bill Clinton's invitation to meet in the United States this fall. U.S. and Russian officials said Wednesday.

Official word of Mr. Yeltsin's acceptance came from Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozirev and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher after talks in Brussels, following Russia's signing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace program. U.S. officials said no specific dates were specified.

"We are very pleased that President Yeltsin accepted President Clinton's invitation to visit the United States in September," Mr. Christopher said at a news conference.

White House officials Tuesday said that Mr. Clinton would talk with Mr. Yeltsin in Naples on July 10 during the G-7 summit meeting and would probably announce the date of their U.S. talks.

## Arafat Visit To Jericho Set for July

Agence France-Press

JERICHO, West Bank — Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, who was expected here by the end of June, will not be coming before the middle of July, a senior Palestinian official, Colonel Jibril Rajub, said Wednesday.

The colonel is head of security in the new Palestinian self-rule enclave of Jericho.

"International donors are late in sending us the aid to start building our infrastructure," Colonel Rajub added, saying this was the major reason for the delay.

The donors have pledged \$42 million to help start Palestinian autonomy processes. This was to be followed soon after by \$90 million, part of a total of \$720 million for the rest of the year.

Colonel Rajub said political factors such as Palestinian prisoners and Israeli security arrangements at checkpoints contributed to the Arafat delay.

On Monday, Israeli soldiers stopped the chief Palestinian negotiator, Nabil Shaath, at checkpoints twice during a visit to Jericho. He was only let through one of them after intervention by the Israeli deputy chief of staff, Amnon Shahak.

"After my visit to Jericho and what I have seen there of Israeli violations, there is a chance that Arafat will delay his arrival," Mr. Shaath told the paper Al Quds.

"I would not want him to see what I have seen of military barriers and of obstacles to tourism. We must first solve these problems."

## ISLAND: Debate on Mandela's Jail

Continued from Page 1

it will be turned into some crass commercial venture. Sol Kerzner, developer of the Sun City resort north of Johannesburg, expressed interest in building a casino. Prison officials said he was turned down.

Tours now touch only briefly on what made the island famous. Security concerns preclude visitors from seeing the insides of the two prisons or Mr. Mandela's tiny cell. The sandy road that leads to the limestone quarry where political prisoners labored under the glaring sun — and surreptitiously spirited messages to each other — cannot accommodate tour buses.

The island has no exhibits showing the daily life of the prisoners. Until a few years ago, jailers segregated the prisoners by race and maintained a rigid racial caste system.

White inmates were given seven ounces of meat, 16 ounces of vegetables and two cups of coffee a day, according to records gathered by the Mayibuye Center. But black prisoners only got five ounces of meat and one cup of coffee.

For years, the black prisoners were denied sweaters and long pants despite the cold, rainy winters here.

Still, prisoners were able to scratch out a semblance of normal life. They even organized a rugby league. "In the early '60s life was very, very harsh on the island," Mr. Siebritz said. "But in the '70s after protests from the prisoners, things loosened up."

Henry Fazzi, 70, wants to see a museum on the island. He is a former commander in the military wing of the African National Congress, Spear of the Nation, and was imprisoned on the island for 20 years.

"The island is important not only to us in South Africa, but for everybody in the world," he said. "I was in America in 1991. I went everywhere from the South to the North, and everybody knew about Robben Island."

ADEN, Yemen — Southern Yemen said Wednesday that a bombardment of Aden by besieging northern forces had killed 200 people and wounded 700 others in less than a week.

Artillery duels between rival Yemeni armies sent clouds of smoke rising above a desert battlefield near Aden, and the South said its troops had knocked out 20 northern tanks and shot down a MiG-21 warplane during the day.

A lull in the firing early Wednesday evening brought a respite to the southern stronghold. South Yemeni forces on May 21 from a four-year-old union of the North and the South.

"Two hundred people have been killed and about 700 injured in the last five days," said Abdel Rahman Jifri, the vice president of the southern state. Earlier figures given by southern officials put the death toll in northern barracks at more than 100, mostly in civilian areas of a city whose population is estimated to have grown from 350,000 to more than 400,000 because of an influx of refugees.

"They are trying hard to push our forces back to Aden," Mr. Jifri said. "They have tried 12 times since Friday."

## RWANDA: UN Backs Troop Role

Continued from Page 1

ing to seize the lead or commit the 5,500 troops needed for a previously authorized peacekeeping operation under United Nations command.

Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali reported this week that only Ethiopia has committed a fully equipped unit to the UN force.

As a result, nations have had to accept the French operation by default since it was, as the Djibouti delegate, Roble Olhaye, said, the "only viable alternative."

"The rest of humanity probably feels at this point that anything we do would be better than what is happening now," Mr. Olhaye said.

The Security Council's mandate calls for the French operation to stay in Rwanda for two months, until the UN peacekeeping force can be formed.

Mr. Butros Ghali said it would take three months to fill out the UN force, but Paris insisted on a shorter time to as-

suage fears at home that its soldiers could get bogged down.

The Council's resolution allows the French mission to use "all necessary means" to protect Rwandan civilians, but insists on a "strictly humanitarian," impartial and neutral operation that will not interfere in the fighting between the rebels and the government forces.

Prime Minister Edouard Balandier told the National Assembly in Paris that the French troops would not carry out any operations deep into Rwandan territory and would avoid force.

The French forces will be commanded by Brigadier General Jean-Claude Lafourcade, 51, who heads the 11th Paratroop Division.

The Security Council vote split the African nations: Djibouti and Rwanda, which happens to have a Council seat this year, voted in favor while Nigeria, which was never in the French colonial domain, abstained. Other abstentions came from Brazil, China, New Zealand and Pakistan.

## BALKANS: Diplomats Fear All-Out War in Balkans

Continued from Page 1

hours in talks with the Croatian Serbs over the issue of the reporters.

The mediators say there is nothing more they can do until there is some change in attitude by the hard-line Croatian Serbs who, as one diplomat concluded, "simply are not interested in negotiations."

As a result, U.S. and other diplomats are no longer in a position to offer President Franjo Tudjman the hope of peaceful negotiations as an alternative to his long-threatened war option. They are just warning him that the consequences could be a lot worse than the status quo for his partly occupied nation.

The attitude of Bosnia's warring Serbian and Muslim factions toward negotiations is not much different from the Croatian Serbs.

What will probably be a last attempt for many months by the international community to mediate the Bosnian conflict is about to be played out the first two days of July in Geneva. There, the foreign ministers of Western Europe, the United States and Russia will gather to approve a theoretical plan.

It consists of a map drawn up by their own envoys for the partition of Bosnia on a 51-49 percent basis between the newly formed Muslim-Croat federation and the Serbs' self-declared Serbian Republic.

The map, published Monday in the Belgrade weekly Vreme, would require the Bosnian Serbs to hand back more than 20 percent of the land they seized at the outset of the war 26 months ago, mostly in eastern and northern Bosnia.

Most contentious, they would have to return to the Muslims a lot of territory around the three Serbian-besieged Muslim enclaves in eastern Bosnia — Srebrenica, Gorazde and Zepa — and they have to return to the Croats a broad swath of land known as Posavina in the north.

The latter proposal, if carried out, would virtually sever a corridor connecting Serbian-held lands in northeast and northwest Bosnia.

## ESORTS & GUIDES

Belgravia

ORCHIDS

LONDON PARIS ESCORT AGENCY

CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

UK 071 589 5237

AMADISONS

LONDON PARIS ESCORT AGENCY

CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

UK 071 266 0586

PEACHES

LONDON PARIS ESCORT SERVICE

071 928 2641

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS

Service - Worldwide

Tel: 212-745-7890 New York, USA

Major Credit Cards Accepted

FACES UK

WORLDWIDE ESCORT AGENCY

TEL: UK 081 694 2220 (5 LINES)

TEL: UK 0950 371129

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 10)

ANGELS OF SWITZERLAND

Escort Service

Zurich, Basel, Bern, Lucerne,

Geneva, Lausanne, etc.

0771 43 48 47 or 0771 43 46 76

VIOLET Escort Service

ZURICH PARIS

Credit cards accepted

For ZURICH call: 0771 63 83 32

Other city dial: 0771 63-2-494297

ROTTERDAM WHITE'S

Escort Service

West-951 74

LONDON BRAZILIAN Escort

Service 071 724 5271

CHERISH ESCORT SERVICE

51 Broadwater Place, London SW2

Tel: 071 584 5021

MILAN - JULIA ESCORT & GUIDE

Service 066439 OR 0330 234392

GENEVA PARIS

Escort Service 321 99 61

VANDERBILT Escort Service

London 071 525 4353 (6 lines)

BLONDES

MULTINATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE

CENTRAL LONDON & HEATHROW

Please Call 071 720 0402

MORRISON CLUB - VIENNA ESCORT

Service - Worldwide

ZURICH / BERN / BASEL

Escort Service

Tel: 071 63 83 32

LONDON - SARAH

Escort Service

Tel: 081 869 5415

GENEVA - ROYAL PARIS

ESCORT SERVICE & TRAVEL

Tel: 022 797 40 00

TROPICAL ESCORT AGENCY

LONDON PARIS ESCORT SERVICE

071 427 5553 CREDIT CARDS

ABILENCE

LONDON ESCORT SERVICE

Tel: 071 728 5088 CREDIT CARDS

LONDON - CARIBBEAN

Escort Service

London 31270000 Escort Service

071 774 0771 Credit Cards Accepted

BRUSSELS - SANDRINE

# KOREA: Clinton Reports Success

Continued from Page 1

week to North Korea, where he met President Kim Il-sung, sketching out the contours of the deal Mr. Clinton confirmed. President Clinton said he was grateful for Mr. Carter's initiative. Of the new arrangement, Mr. Clinton said, "We welcome this very positive development," which he said "marks a new opportunity to find a solution." In the weeks leading up to the announcement Wednesday, the United States had been trying to coax the North Koreans into compliance with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Failing that, the United States had mounted an effort to win sanctions in the United Nations, a step the North Koreans said would be an act of war if carried out.

Earlier Wednesday, the United States and Russia succeeded in Brussels in smoothing major differences over the North Korean nuclear dispute. Under an agreement reached here, the United States accepted a Russian call for an international conference on Korea during a 30-day pause before any new effort was made to vote United Nations sanctions against North Korea. If at the end of the period, North Korea still refused to allow UN monitors to inspect its nuclear facilities, the Russians would support a rapid move toward sanctions.

Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev of Russia said the North Koreans should be allowed time to meet their "international obligations." If at the end they fail, sanctions will be sought with Moscow's backing. Mr. Kozyrev was clearly not eager to see sanctions, calling them "an extreme measure." Speaking at a joint news conference with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, he said a conference should be held within the 30-day period to "open the door" for Pyongyang to "take positive steps."

"Sanctions are unavoidable after 30 days; North Korea must use these 30 days to avoid sanctions," he said, adding: "We should show quite clearly that sanctions are inevitable if North Korea does not take positive steps." Mr. Christopher said Washington and Moscow had agreed to act promptly, but he added that no deadline had been set and that China, Japan and South Korea would be consulted ahead of a sanctions decision.

He listed four requirements of Pyongyang:

- It should not refuse its nuclear reactors.
  - It should not reprocess its nuclear materials.
  - It should allow international inspectors to remain in North Korea.
  - It should meet all its International Atomic Energy Agency obligations.
- Mr. Kozyrev said the U.S. and Russian positions on North Korea had moved closer. "They coincide almost entirely on most aspects," he added. "I think our representatives in New York will reach agreement very soon."
- Earlier this month, Russia and the United States arrived at a similar deal, but a misunderstanding developed. Moscow



(AFP, Reuters) North Koreans striding at the Panmunjom Demilitarized Zone.

# China's Border Porous for North Korea

By Rone Tempest  
Los Angeles Times Service

TUMEN, China — On the Chinese side of the border, a convoy of seven North Korean flatbed trucks, sagging under several tons of Chinese rice, rumbled under an ornamental gate on their way across the Tumen River to North Korea. Less than a kilometer away, beside the snow-fed river, a North Korean steam engine whistled impatiently as it waited to receive the vital rice and transport it to the hungry interior.

North Korea is an economically strapped nation where food is strictly rationed and where the patriotic goal, still unrealized, is two meals a day for all citizens. American reporters granted a rare visit to the Chinese-North Korean border here in Jilin Province watched a steady flow of goods being transported between Tumen, one of seven border-crossing points in the province, and the Korean town.

Local officials said the trade increased in recent months as the threat of United Nations economic sanctions against North Korea mounted because of a suspected nuclear weapons program. The prospect of such sanctions seemed to recede over the weekend after former President

Jimmy Carter's visit. But if they ever materialize, North Korea would rely even more heavily on its main link to the outside — the corridor of northeast China along the Tumen River where North Korea, China and Russia meet. More than 40 percent of North Korea's \$736 million in trade with China — its main lifeline for grain, other food and fuel — passes through this remote area that is home to most of China's ethnic Koreans.

For any UN sanctions to succeed, this border would have to be sealed. But those who know the area say it would be difficult to achieve, if not impossible, for several reasons:

- Security along the 500-kilometer (310-mile) border in Jilin Province is minimal and smuggling is common. Few expect the Chinese government to enforce sanctions even if approved by the United Nations.
- Since 1982, when the border reopened after a 12-year break in friendly relations during China's Cultural Revolution, trade with North Korea has become one of the most important factors in the regional economy.

Sun Jinhui, deputy director of foreign trade for the Yanbian Autonomous Prefecture, said the biggest increase in trade has come in the last two years — a

jump from \$80 million in 1991 to more than \$300 million last year. About 22 North Korean companies operate small joint-venture businesses, mostly hotels and restaurants, on the Chinese side.

Ethnic and language ties among Koreans on both sides of the border are likely to subvert any attempt to carry out sanctions intended to punish North Korea for its defiant stand on nuclear programs. Chinese Koreans rallied in great numbers to fight alongside their neighbors and relatives during the Korean War against American-led UN forces. Monuments to soldiers killed in the conflict line both banks of the Tumen River.

The nearly one million Chinese Koreans who live in the Tumen valley would probably resist any foreign efforts to close the border.

"More than 40 percent of our population is ethnic Korean," Mr. Sun said. "They share the same habits, language and lifestyle with the people across the border in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

If the sanctions proposal ever does come to a vote before the United Nations Security Council, China is expected to abstain. But even if the sanctions are approved, their success

# Jakarta's Blow to a Free Press

## Magazine Closings and Warnings Create Chill

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — An era of relative political openness and press freedom in Indonesia appeared to end this week as the government of President Suharto shut down three influential magazines, including the nation's most prominent newsweekly, and warned other publications that they could soon share a similar fate. Diplomats and human rights activists said that the closing of the magazines was the most serious blow to freedom of speech in that vast archipelago nation in decades and would harm the international standing of the Suharto government at a time when it seemed to be otherwise improving. The publications closed by the government were Tempo, which began publication in 1971 and had been considered the nation's preeminent news magazine; Detik, a year-old magazine praised by readers for its daring investigative reporting; and Editor, another newsweekly. They were notified late Tuesday that their publication licenses had been revoked by the government.

Fikri Jufri, editor in chief of Tempo, said in a telephone interview from his office in Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, that there was no hope for resuscitating the publication — "at least not in this regime."

"The press will now lay low," he said. In their willingness to challenge the government, the three publications had no rival among Indonesia's daily newspapers, which are far more timid in their coverage. News broadcasts on Indonesian television and radio have traditionally been subjected to tight government control. The Information Ministry said Tuesday that it

had closed Tempo after the magazine, which had a circulation of about 190,000, failed to heed several warnings over its news coverage. The director of the ministry's press department was quoted as saying that recent articles in Tempo, "haven't reflected the life of a sound press, a free and responsible press."

The ministry said the other two publications were being shut down for "administrative" reasons involving their alleged failure to operate according to terms of their publishing licenses. The shutdown of the three magazines appeared to offer new evidence of the growing influence of the technology minister, B. J. Habibie, a close friend of Mr. Suharto's and a possible successor. He has been the subject of unflattering scrutiny in Tempo and elsewhere after he arranged the purchase of 39 ships from the former East Germany Navy. The purchase had been opposed by senior officers of the Indonesian Navy.

Detik began publishing in February 1993, and it aroused the anger of the government over a series of recent stories implicating senior officials and friends of Mr. Suharto's in a banking scandal. Juvono Sudarsono, a professor of political science at the University of Indonesia, said he believed that other news organizations in Indonesia would take heed of the government's warning and "tone down" their reporting on the sort of stories that had been championed by Tempo, Detik and Editor.

"The style and openness of some of the recent reporting had been startling, certainly for people of the president's generation," he said.

# Japan Concedes It Used Chinese In Forced Labor

The Associated Press

TOKYO (AP) — Japan acknowledged for the first time Wednesday that it had forced tens of thousands of Chinese to work in Japan under brutal conditions in World War II.

Although the existence of the forced labor program was widely known, the Foreign Ministry had refused to accept it, maintaining that documents with evidence were burned.

"It is regrettable that it caused pain to the Chinese people," Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa told a committee of Parliament in acknowledging the forced labor.

Japan invaded China in 1931, occupying large sections of the country until its defeat in 1945. Japan's admission followed a Foreign Ministry investigation begun last year when a Chinese resident of Tokyo, Chen Kung-wang, publicized documents given to him by a Foreign Ministry official.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

- Monday International Conferences and Seminars
- Tuesday Education Directory
- Wednesday Business Message Center
- Thursday International Recruitment
- Friday Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel
- Saturday Arts and Antiques

Plus over 300 headings in International Classified Monday through Saturday

For further information, contact Philip Orna in Paris:  
Tel: (33-1) 46 37 94 74 - Fax: (33-1) 46 37 52 12

**Herald Tribune**

# Socialists Want to Get Back In With Hata

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A key Japanese opposition party said Wednesday it was ready to form a new alliance with Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata's coalition, a potential rescue of Mr. Hata as he appeared in danger of losing a no-confidence vote.

The decision by the Social Democratic Party makes it less likely that Japan will have a lame-duck leader at the summit meeting of the Group of Seven leading industrial democracies next month. But it could produce a government badly split

over Japan's most critical foreign policy issue: how to deal with North Korea's nuclear program.

The Social Democrats, the second-largest party in Japan, quit Mr. Hata's coalition hours after he became prime minister on April 25. That move made the government Japan's first in 39 years without a majority.

Until Wednesday, Socialist leaders had hinted they would join with the conservative Liberal Democrats to approve a no-confidence motion against Mr. Hata. That would force the

prime minister either to resign or call elections.

But on Wednesday, after talks between Socialist leaders and Mr. Hata's allies, the secretary-general of the Social Democrats, Wataru Kubo, said his party hoped to join a coalition that "includes this government."

"We must build a new coalition government with a stable foundation," he said. Talks were to continue Thursday, but they could falter over policy disagreements. The main ideological behind Mr. Hata's government, Ichiro Ozawa,

has taken a tough line on North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program, calling on Japan to be ready for sanctions and proposing that Japanese forces join any United Nations military mission that might be sent to the Korean Peninsula.

The Socialists have said that the problem should be resolved through talks. But Mr. Ozawa said at a news conference on Wednesday that he would not insist on getting his way. "If everyone can agree, 'Let's do it like this,' then that ought to be O.K.," he said.

## CROSSWORD

### ACROSS

1 Wrought-up  
4 City near Phoenix  
10 Metaphorical cry  
14 Cottonwood, in Spanish  
18 Burns one up  
19 Perambulate  
17 One past his prime  
20 On the other hand  
21 Essentials  
22 Summer top  
23 Sheddade

24 Wish  
25 Least eloquent  
26 Blustery Robert  
28 Coffee-break break  
32 Independently  
33 "You there!"  
34 Relief pitcher's test  
35 Hot time  
36 Makes like  
38 Man with a lift  
40 Echoes place  
41 N.Y.C. cultural site

42 Liltant  
43 Most fit  
44 Sir overseas  
45 Biter  
46 Plays the zither  
49 Picked up on  
50 — Vicente, Brazil  
53 R won Hepburn  
54 One of the O'Neills  
55 Ictored terminus  
56 World's largest cobalt exporter  
58 Attributes  
59 Gumption  
61 Register

62 Mr. Hershiser  
64 Postal Creed word  
65 Children's author Agle

### DOWN

1 Lois  
2 Tissue addition  
3 Santa drawer  
4 Dennis the Menace, e.g.  
5 Site of a May 1942 battle  
6 Chop finely  
7 Work units  
8 Dry  
9 Carnelia's destinations?

10 Marquis protagonist  
11 Hail's father, in myth  
12 Mainstem  
13 Faxed  
15 "Yeah, sure!"  
16 Brit's phrase  
18 Words (off)  
19 Instructions, for short  
20 Mary Stewart's "Will You Talk?"  
21 Waive one's rites?  
22 Physicist-turned wordsmith  
23 The Mighty Clouds of Joy, e.g.  
24 Part of "M-A-S-H"  
25 Hot spots  
26 Nice topper  
27 Daisylike bloom  
28 Silvery fish  
29 Elton John's first hit  
30 Make cliffed  
32 Penultimate round  
33 From square one  
34 Great shakes?

© New York Times Edited by Will Shortz

## GET A BIGGER PICTURE ON AMERICAN BUSINESS

These two reference books are invaluable for investors, analysts, career changers, sales executives, journalists, and researchers — anyone with a need to know about dynamic and rapidly growing American companies.

### Hoover's Handbook of American Business 1994

This reference work provides 505 two-page profiles of America's largest and most influential companies (1,277 pages):

- Over 450 major U.S. publicly quoted companies
- Top young growth companies
- Over 40 key privately held companies
- Companies from aerospace to textiles, microchips

Each succinct company profile contains operations overviews and financial information, addresses and phone numbers. Also includes complete indexes by industry, headquarters location, people, companies, and brand names.

### Hoover's Handbook of Emerging Companies 1993-1994

250 of America's most exciting growth enterprises. Includes well-known, high-profile leaders in their fields, as well as lesser-known companies with the potential for explosive growth.

- Quoted companies, from Acclaim Entertainment to Zoom Telephonics
- Key privately held companies such as Apple founder Steve Jobs's Next Inc. and microbrewer Boston Beer
- New high-tech companies, such as 3DO, and older companies that have recently come on strong like century-old Tootsie Roll

Each profile contains an operations overview, up to six years of key financial data, R&D and advertising expenditures, lists of products and brandnames, and executives. Plus indexes by industry, by headquarters location, and of people, companies, and brand names.

Published by The Reference Press, Inc., Austin, Texas, and available through the International Herald Tribune.

### Solution to Puzzle of June 22

CAROL	MADAMIS
PIETAS	ADAGIOS
PIETIC	RUBELLA
STUKA	HALLS
LOI	PRESET
LAIN	YUEA
ARTY	WALIST
TERRAZZO	GHOSIS
CLEO	ZOOT
GALAIS	PALAZOS
AVANT	ZONE
EAST	DOIE
DEMINS	MIT
GTY	SENSE
TABOR	EDITING
SIEVES	DECEASE
TWISLS	REACHER
ORRIS	

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Censorship by Terror

The disappearance in Bangladesh of the dissident writer Taslima Nasrin, driven into hiding with a price on her head after being accused of blaspheming Islam, marks the growing use of this pernicious way of suppressing freedom of expression. The most celebrated previous target of this kind of treatment is Salman Rushdie, who remains in hiding under an assassination order of the Iranian government, but the problem is larger than Mr. Rushdie — or Ms. Nasrin, for that matter. It goes to the crux of the struggle being waged over the role of dissent and disagreement in modern-day Islam, both from within the religion and from those, like Ms. Nasrin, who say they are not believers but who live in countries where the relationship between radical Islamic groups and less extreme governments is still fluid and iffy.

Bangladesh, till now a relatively moderate Islamic nation with a female prime minister, is now embroiled in just this struggle with local groups. Ms. Nasrin has been in trouble intermittently because of writings that are critical of the status assigned to women by Islamic law. Nongovernmental Islamic groups have

called for her death before, forcing her into virtual house arrest earlier this year and bringing declarations of support for her case from many international human rights groups and writers' organizations. The Bangladeshi government has previously responded to those calls, restoring her passport and allowing her to travel abroad, but it issued an arrest warrant — on charges of intent to insult Muslims — after news reports that she had told an interviewer in Calcutta that the Koran should be revised.

Ms. Nasrin has since written to Bangladeshi media denying the charge. What she said, she asserts, was that sharia, or religious law, should be revised as it pertains to women. But the specifics of the offense are less important to the case than the barbarity of crowds in the street chanting demands for the death of a writer — and the brutality of the government of that writer's nation going along with the vigilantes. Indulging such intellectual vigilantes, let alone backing it up with official actions, is against every norm of civilized government. Other nations should make plain their concern for Ms. Nasrin's safety.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Remember the GI Bill

Not all the great victories in World War II took place on the battlefield. What proved a landmark triumph for America and its fighting forces had its start in the White House 50 years ago yesterday when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the GI Bill of Rights. Few laws have done so much for so many, yet the anniversary of this political and social counterpart of D-Day has been all but forgotten.

Formally known as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, this innovative bill was ambitious in design and laudable in purpose: to help 10 million veterans, and their country, adapt to peacetime. The measure offered guaranteed loans to buy a home, farm or business; 32 weeks of unemployment insurance at \$20 per week; plus job placement services; and, most enduringly important, up to four years of federal aid for learning or training at any level, from grade to graduate school.

And so Americans who never dared dream of attending college joined a flood that crested in 1946 and 1947, when 2.5 million veterans qualified for \$500 or more in annual tuition, plus monthly allowances of \$65 for single students, \$90 for married. Almost overnight on U.S. campuses, Quonset huts and prefab houses bloomed to accommodate this influx. In a stroke, the legislation kept a demobilizing army from engulfing the labor force, threw open cloistered academic doors and offered energizing plasma to schools of every kind, public or private.

The special genius of the law was that it bypassed old arguments over states' rights and tax aid to religious institu-

tions by extending its benefits to individual citizens, who had wide freedom of choice. This notable home-front victory was chiefly the work of Roosevelt. As early as November 1942, he had asked a panel of educators to design a comprehensive program for former servicemen and servicewomen. In summer 1943, in a message to Congress and in a radio fire-side chat he urged approval of the panel's core recommendations, and got vital support from the otherwise staunchly conservative American Legion.

Even so, the school provisions were assailed by John Rankin, the race-baiting Mississippi Democrat who headed the House Veterans Committee; he protested that blacks were incapable of benefiting from college. Less predictably, President Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago gloomily warned that "colleges and universities will find themselves converted into intellectual hobo jungles." Veterans "unable to get work and equally unable to resist putting pressures on colleges and universities will find themselves educational hobos."

Such prophecies were wildly off the mark. So popular and successful was the law that many of its benefits were extended to Korea and Vietnam veterans, and are now available to those who serve in peacetime. As a federal stimulus to learning and opportunity, the GI Bill ranks with the Land Grant College Act of 1862, which promoted the growth of the state universities. It is useful to be reminded periodically that federal spending is not always wasteful, and that taxes, to paraphrase the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, can be the agent of civilization.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The O. J. Simpson Case

O. J. Simpson has now pleaded not guilty to two counts of first-degree murder in the deaths of his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald Goldman. It is impossible to know how this case will turn out. But that has not stopped anyone from discussing on the allegedly deeper import of the tragedy.

Some of the commentary has been useful. Given Mr. Simpson's earlier no-contest plea to charges of spousal battery against Nicole Simpson, the case opened a constructive discussion about whether spouse abuse charges are dealt with seriously enough and in ways that might protect battered spouses from future harm.

Unfortunately, much of the rest of the discussion is not of that caliber. The trend toward instant analysis has created an even more pernicious parallel industry involving the search for instant meaning. As the slow-speed police chase snaked its way through the Los Angeles freeway system before an audience of millions of Americans, the search for sage theories overwhelmed the facts, since there were so few facts to report.

There was, for example, the assertion that this case showed conclusively how mistaken it was to view athletes as role models. Leave aside that such a statement is premature in an unresolved case. It is entirely true that athletic prowess does not automatically translate into good character. It is also true that role models other than athletes deserve more prominence. But even if Mr. Simpson were found guilty, how would it be possible to go from there to sweeping conclusions about all athletes? How many athletes are arrested for murder? How many more visit schools, encourage kids to study, urge teenagers off drugs?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Russia and Neighbors: For the Cold War to Stay Settled

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — No secret about the book that tops Bill Clinton's summer reading list. As he prepares for a Washington summit with Boris Yeltsin in September, the president will put aside his beloved mysteries to analyze Mr. Yeltsin's recently published memoir and its insights into the Second Russian Revolution.

The White House announced Wednesday that Mr. Yeltsin would travel to Washington in late September after he and Mr. Clinton have appeared at the United Nations General Assembly opening.

In addition to Mr. Yeltsin's "The Struggle for Russia," the president should pack as well two recent magazine articles that provide perspective on a central theme of the Washington summit: Russia's problems in its "near abroad," the former Soviet republics that gained their independence in December 1991.

One article is Stephen Sestanovich's openly sympathetic piece "Giving Russia Its Due," in the summer issue of The National Interest. The other is the sharply anti-Yeltsin article in the June 23 issue of The New York Review of Books written by Tatyana Tolstaya, who teaches Russian literature at Skidmore College. She is overly critical of Mr. Yeltsin's book

and of Mr. Yeltsin himself. Her portrait is that of a power-mad, vengeful buffoon who overthrew Mikhail Gorbachev and "ravaged his kingdom, and deprived him of everything. And became Gorbachev himself. And lost."

That is far too harsh. But she does provide a useful reminder of Mr. Yeltsin's decision to break up the Soviet Union as a way of achieving power in Russia. Mr. Sestanovich skates too quickly past that point in his impressive overview of the 1991 breakup, which he argues "emerged almost fortuitously." Russians remember a more purposeful Yeltsin, and revere or revile him for his role in destroying the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sestanovich, a Reagan White House staffer now at the Carnegie Endowment, frames the big issue, and the stakes, correctly: "Whether the Cold War stays settled seems to depend on whether the Soviet Union stays broken up." He argues that it should and almost certainly will.

He goes on to challenge the view of those like Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski who suggest that Russia is intent on destabilizing and subverting the

independent governments of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

"Far from exercising (or aspiring to exercise) control" over Eastern Europe, "Moscow in fact has little influence of any kind," Mr. Sestanovich writes. And in the "near abroad," Russian actions and commitments, in contrast to the politicians' rhetoric, are highly tentative. "What is most likely to take shape on the territory of the former Soviet Union is not a restored empire, or a rough copy of the old Soviet bloc, but a Russian sphere of influence" that will not threaten U.S. interests.

Mr. Sestanovich's analysis resonates with me in part because of a conversation he had earlier this month with General Andrei Nikolayev, the commander of Russia's recently reformed Border Guards Service, which serves as "the physical expression of national security and foreign policy on the borders," in General Nikolayev's phrase.

He classified Russia's frontiers with the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as having the same legal status as the long established international frontiers of the Soviet Union that Russia inherited — "Finland, Norway, China, Mongolia."

The exact status of Russia's borders with the 11 other former Soviet republics linked

to Russia in the Commonwealth of Independent States is still fluid, General Nikolayev suggested. It is up to those republics whether they desire to have on their territory Border Guards to help protect the old external frontiers of the Soviet Union.

Five of the 11 — Georgia, Armenia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan — want Russian troops. The rest, including Ukraine, "have an awareness that along their borders the interests of all CIS are involved." But he stressed that while "we have common security interests, and we are the same people, Russia will work with Ukraine and Belarus as the sovereign, independent states they are."

Americans have rarely benefited from believing Russian generals in the past. But General Nikolayev's assertions seem supported by the facts on the ground, as outlined by Mr. Sestanovich.

"The task confronting U.S. policy is not to turn around a Russian offensive that is already in full swing," as Mr. Kissinger has suggested, "but to make sure that a basically constructive line of policy stays that way," Mr. Sestanovich writes. It is a thought for Bill Clinton to take to the beach with him.

The Washington Post.

## Beijing's Tiananmen Mentality Augurs Most Ill for Hong Kong

By Martin C. M. Lee

HONG KONG — Tiananmen worked. To judge by comments made by China's top party cadres in connection with the recent anniversary of the 1989 massacre around Tiananmen Square, it was a success. Their historical verdict: "Without the resolute measures taken then, China would not enjoy today's stability."

President Jiang Zemin has declared that "a bad thing has been turned into a good thing." China's triumphant return to the world community on a wave of economic growth, and Beijing's decisive victory in compelling President Bill Clinton to sever the link between human rights and trade, seem to prove his point.

The legions of world leaders who have trooped to Beijing for a piece of the booming China market further bolster Mr. Jiang's argument that "history shows that anything conducive to our national stability is good."

China's Communist leaders have a long history of rewriting history, but Beijing's latest interpretation of the events of June 3 and 4, 1989, has particularly chilling implications for Hong Kong.

In a little over 1,000 days, Hong Kong will be part of China; so Beijing's newfound confidence that Tiananmen "worked" casts a long shadow.

Just as democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square were not "conducive" to China's national stability, so Hong Kong's free society is now under siege because Beijing is unable to distinguish between the sort of normal activity that takes place in Hong Kong every day and counter-revolutionary activity, which it believes must be crushed.

Hong Kong has changed dramatically in the five years since China opened fire on the demonstrators, and especially since its first democratic elections in 1991. Public rallies and street marches in favor of democratic reform are a part of everyday Hong Kong life. Press conferences, petitions and campaigns, dealing with ev-

erything from human rights to housing costs, are the norm.

Hong Kong's 6 million citizens cherish their civil liberties and are acutely aware that these freedoms do not exist across the border.

During a century and a half of British colonial rule, the people of Hong Kong were denied democratic government. But in 1984, Britain signed the Joint Declaration with China, agreeing to hand over Hong Kong on June 30, 1997. For Hong Kong, the most important part of the treaty was the promise that we, the people of Hong Kong, would have a fully elected legislature and would be allowed to govern ourselves with autonomy in all matters except defense and foreign affairs.

But instead we in Hong Kong increasingly find the long arm of China reaching into our daily lives. Politicians are bullied; there are threats to destroy our

legal system; and Beijing has said that our Bill of Rights will have to be abolished after 1997.

Democratic reform is under attack. And as China's economic might and clout grow, so does its interest in absolute control over Hong Kong. The business community in Hong Kong has been brought to heel with threats to remove Chinese trade, and companies and individuals supporting democratic reform have been targeted for retribution.

Hong Kong is still the freest society in Asia. But as 1997 draws closer, that is changing rapidly. The threatened loss of press freedom and the refusal of the British government to set up important institutions such as a Human Rights Commission mean that Hong Kong is on its way to becoming a human rights tragedy. Our great concern is that while Britain and China will continue

to pay lip service to the Joint Declaration's promise of autonomy and "one country, two systems" — at least until the takeover — in practice, Beijing wants strict control over Hong Kong well before 1997.

A desire for control is certainly behind Beijing's harsh opposition to the modest democratic reforms advanced by the Hong Kong government, Chris Patten, which aimed to broaden the franchise for Hong Kong's last elections under British rule.

Control is also the reason Chinese authorities recently announced that the Hong Kong Legislature and the two lower tiers of elected bodies will be axed when Beijing takes over.

Clearly, China is laying the groundwork for a very different Hong Kong after 1997.

Despite China's dramatic economic gains, the people of Hong Kong recognize that the difference in approach to human

rights and democracy — in combination with a fundamental misunderstanding of the values and practices of a free society — will pose the greatest threat to Hong Kong in the transition to Chinese sovereignty.

Hong Kong has not forgotten Tiananmen Square. As we remember the deaths of our Chinese countrymen, we hope that Britain and China will begin to honor the promises of democracy and autonomy. But we know that so long as China's Communist leadership remains willing to sacrifice freedom on the altar of "national stability," the world may yet commemorate another tragedy: the Hong Kong that once was, but is no more.

The writer, a democratically elected member of Hong Kong's Legislative Council, is chairman of the United Democrats of Hong Kong. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Africans Need a Middle Class, Which Takes Time

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The problem of Africa is very simple. It is not tribalism, poverty or AIDS. It is that in most of Africa there is virtually no educated professional middle class of the kind that makes modern societies and economies work.

This is a problem in developing countries generally, but is peculiarly acute in Africa, where until the last century society was pre-literate, with economies ranging from the hunting-and-gathering or simple agricultural or pastoral communities, to the advanced trading kingdoms of West Africa. In many respects African societies were also complex and sophisticated, of considerable artistic richness. But in the 19th century they were helpless before the Europeans who colonized them and brutally destroyed what, until then, they had been.

A century later, in the great wave of anti-imperialism and decolonization after World War II, Africa's societies were launched into independence, with the ambition to become modern nations based on one or the other of the only two political and economic models available to them: the liberal democratic and the state socialist. Nearly all chose the latter. This led to fiasco.

As Conor Cruise O'Brien, a friend of Africa's, has written, African socialism "has no success stories to tell."

Since communism's collapse, Africa's elites have nearly all placed their faith in the democratic and free-market model of development, encouraged to do so by pressures from the World Bank and the IMF. This has pro-

duced mixed economic results, but has provided no solution to the basic political problem that no "civil society" exists of the kind that elsewhere makes democracy function.

In the absence of responsible and politically active middle classes, these countries have mostly experienced arbitrary personal rule, usually based on the dominance of a particular ethnic group, or they have been governed by their armies.

Armies at least have disciplined structures and problem-solving habits, and possess basic administrative and engineering skills. They offer careers to men of action — who sometimes possess few other qualities.

Military problem-solving has consistently turned into military dictatorship, leading to rivalries and coups, and too often to the eventual victory of the cruelest and most ruthless. Hence the "Emperor" Bokassa, Idi Amin in Uganda and the "revolutionary" — actually, factional — wars that have ravaged Zanzibar, Angola, Liberia, Sudan and Ethiopia.

Even so passionate a friend of African liberation as Basil Davidson, author of more than 20 books on postcolonial Africa, has admitted that conditions today are often worse than they were in 1950.

Thus the Nigerian Nobel Prize laureate, Wole Soyinka, and some Western commentators now challenge the postcolonial taboo on changing Africa's national frontiers, established by the colonial powers in 1885 and only slightly altered since. New borders could be made to coincide with ethnic frontiers. This is an argument we are familiar with from Eastern Europe. Rwanda today, like the former Yugoslavia, demonstrates where it can lead.

Basil Davidson insists that the nation-state is totally artificial in Africa, and that if it were abolished, "participatory structures

within a wide regionalist framework" would take its place. That seems to me entirely sentimental. The dilemma of Africa is that it needs development in order to be able to develop. To build a modern society and modern economy it needs exactly the "civil society" that only generations of development will produce.

The African continent was not allowed to live and change at its own pace, so as to produce its own modernizing elites. Even today, as one Ethiopian intellectual has said, "you have B.C., A.D. and the 21st century" all coexisting, "and in some places, like the southern Sudan and Somalia, it's even more B.C. than it was five years ago because of civil war."

I remarked in a book last year that much of Africa would benefit from a disinterested international neocolonialism that could allow the time, and allocate the resources, for the development of civil society. This was described by a New York Times critic as a "decidedly eccentric" idea, and by Mr. O'Brien as preposterous. However, it is the assumption that lies behind the rather desperate and disorganized international efforts being made to save the Somalis from themselves, and now to prevent Rwanda from accomplishing its own genocide.

However, eccentric or not, it is an irrelevant idea. The advanced world, as we call it, has other things to do than recolonize Africa that demanded, and demands, to be its own master. It has little interest in providing the funds and effort that might deflect the interlinked demographic, economic and health catastrophes that Africa confronts. It is interested in certain African economic resources and raw materials, but it will continue to avert its eyes from the larger tragedy of African political society in the 20th — and 21st — century.

It will ask, not without cause, what else can it do?

International Herald Tribune, © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## Carving Session on Wilson's Carpet

Many of the disputes that bedevil the Balkans today have their roots 75 years ago in the Paris peace talks that followed World War I. Harold Nicolson (1886-1968), then a young British diplomat who became a distinguished historian and literary biographer, described the casual, sometimes comic atmosphere of the four-power bargaining that decided new boundaries in his book "Peacemaking 1919."

Excerpts follow. Here is a guide to Mr. Nicolson's abbreviations: A.J.B.: A. J. Balfour, British foreign minister. L.G.: David Lloyd George, British prime minister. Orl.: Orlando, Italian prime minister. Sonnino: Giorgia Sidney Sonnino, Italian foreign minister. Clem.: Georges Clemenceau, French prime minister. P.W.: President Woodrow Wilson.

By Harold Nicolson

MAY 13, Tuesday — Go round to the Rue Nitot. We first go up to A.J.B.'s flat and then down to Lloyd George's flat. Balfour, the British minister attached to our delegation, is there. He is interested in the Adriatic for some odd reason. We then move into the dining room. I spread out my big map on the dinner table and they all gather round.

We are still discussing when the flabby Orlando and the sturdy Sonnino are shown into the dining room. They all sit round the map. The appearance of a pie about to be distributed is thus enhanced. L.G. shows them what he suggests. They ask for Scala Nova as well. "Oh, no," says L.G. "You can't have that — it's full of Greeks!" He goes on to point out that there are further Greeks at Makri, and a whole wedge of them along the coast toward Alexandretta. "Oh, no," I whisper to him, "there are no more Greeks there."

"But yes," he answers, "don't you see it's colored green?" I then realize that he mistakes my map for an ethnological map, and thinks the green means Greeks instead of valleys, and the brown means Turks instead of mountains. L.G. takes this correction with great good humor. He is as quick as a kingfisher. Meanwhile Orlando and the Sonnino chatter to themselves

in Italian. Finally they appear ready to accept a mandate over the Adalia region, but it is not clear whether in return they will abandon Fiume and Rhodes.

We get to the League Covenant regarding Mandates. We observe that this article provides for "the consent and wishes of the people concerned." They find that phrase very amusing. Orlando's white cheeks wobble with laughter and his puffy eyes fill with tears of mirth.

We agree to put it all down on paper. I leave with Balfour. Instead of going upstairs to his own flat he sends for his big black hat. "I am coming with you," he says, "to your office."

We drive to The Astoria. A.J.B. is pensive and solemn. I feel that he is profoundly shocked. We got up to my bare office and I send for Miss Stafford. She appears with her pad and pencil prepared to take down. A.J.B. treats her as though she were the Queen of Holland. He then strides about Orlando's white cheeks wobble with laughter and his puffy eyes fill with tears of mirth.

We agree to put it all down on paper. I leave with Balfour. Instead of going upstairs to his own flat he sends for his big black hat. "I am coming with you," he says, "to your office."

bound edition fully annotated by Francis de Croisset.

The door opens. A heavily furnished study with my huge map on the carpet. Bending over it (bubble, bubble, toil and trouble) are Clemenceau, L.G. and P.W. They have pulled up armchairs and crouch low over the map. L.G. says — genial always — "Now, Nicolson, listen with all your ears." He then proceeds to expound the agreement which they have reached. I make certain minor suggestions. I also point out that they are cutting the Baghdad Railway. This is brushed aside. P.W. says, "And what about the islands?"

"They are," I answer firmly, "Greek islands, Mr. President."

"Then they should go to Greece?"

H.N.: "Rather!" P.W.: "Rather!"

Anyhow I am told to go off and draft resolutions at once. Clemenceau says nothing during all this. He sits at the edge of his chair and leans his two blue-gloved hands down over the map. More than ever does he look like a gorilla of yellow ivory.

I dash back to the Astoria and dictate resolutions. They work out as follows: (1) Turkey to be driven out of Europe and Armenia. (2) Greece to have the Smyrna-Aivali Zone and a mandate over most of the Vilayet of Aidin. (3) Italy to get a mandate over South Asia Minor from Marmarice to Mersina, plus Konia. (4) France to get the rest. It is immoral and impracticable. But I obey my orders. The Greeks are getting too much.

I take this to [Maurice] Hankey (the British cabinet secretary) who approves and asks me to draft further resolutions providing for the United States accepting a mandate over Armenia and Constantinople. This I do after dinner. Nearly dead with fatigue and indignation.

The New York Times.

## 1894: A Cleaner Seine

PARIS — The debate on the proposal to improve the sanitation of Paris and more especially to purify the Seine by the system of "tout à l'égout," was concluded in the Senate yesterday (June 22). The representatives of the Department of Seine-et-Oise made a gallant struggle against a scheme which will turn the sewage of the capital on to their fields, but the counter proposal of a canal to the sea was promptly rejected, and the Senate carried the Government Bill by 201 votes to 26.

## 1919: Allied Deadline

PARIS — At seven o'clock this evening (June 23) expires the deadline granted to the Germans for their acceptance of the Peace terms of the Allied and Associated Powers. M. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Peace Con-

ference, has told the Germans that their answer must be "Yes" or "No." "In default of such a declaration the Armistice will terminate and the Allied and Associated Powers will take such steps as they think needful to enforce the terms."

## 1944: Fascists Targeted

ROME — [From our New York edition:] Colonel Charles Poletti, former Governor of New York, gave orders today (June 22) for an immediate "pitiless" purge of Fascists and Fascist collaborators in Rome government agencies. Regardless of how efficient he is, no one who collaborated with the Germans will be retained, said the new Commissioner for the Rome area. Receiving seventy journalists from the Rome press, Poletti solicited their aid in exposing Fascists.

**International Herald Tribune**  
ESTABLISHED 1887  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Chairman and President

RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive  
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor  
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor  
KENE BONDI, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director  
JUANITA CASPARI, International Development Director • ROBERT FARRE, Circulation Director, Europe

Director of the Publication: Richard D. Simmons  
Director of the Publication: Katharine P. Darnay

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Fax: (1) 46.37.06.31. Adv.: (1) 46.37.52.12. Internet: BHT@eurcom.net

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 051. Tel: (65) 472-7700. Fax: (65) 472-2375.  
Mtg. Dir. Asia: Bill D. Kinner, 15 Convent Road, Singapore 051. Tel: (65) 472-1188. Fax: (65) 472-1191.  
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schuler, Friedrichstr. 15, 10117 Berlin, Germany. Tel: (49) 30 472 35 35. Fax: (49) 30 472 35 36.  
Pres./US: Michael Cappel, 200 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-2800. Fax: (212) 755-5520.  
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Leam Ave., London WC2E 7HU. Tel: (44) 20 246 2354. Fax: (44) 20 246 2355.  
N.A. Advertising Office: 1200 Avenue P. RCS Nanterre, P. 92402/126. Communication Directorate, Nanterre, 92402.  
© 1994 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0244-4802

OPINION

# One Conservative's Exposé Of Republicans' Big Lie

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Lurking beneath so much of the public cynicism about government is a big lie that has dominated American politics for close to 15 years. The big lie is that the cause of the nation's difficulties, and in particular the reason for the big budget deficits, is the growth of "big government" programs foisted on unwilling voters by nasty forces in Washington.

That is a lie, first, because the bulk of federal spending now goes to programs that are broadly popular and much in demand: Social Security, Medicare and the defense budget. Second, the Republicans who say so insistently that they are against "big government" did little when they controlled the White House to slash the big programs; government spending, including domestic spending, kept on growing.

Listen to a devout conservative named David Frum, formerly of the Wall Street Journal editorial page staff. His forthcoming book, "Dead Right," is shockingly honest about conservative and Republican dissembling about big spending.

"Conservatives have lost their zeal for advocating minimal government not because they have decided that big government is desirable, but because they have heavily concluded that trying to reduce it is hopeless, and that even the task of preventing its further growth will probably exceed their strength," Mr. Frum writes.

Noting that federal spending grew even faster in the 1980s than tax revenues, Mr. Frum goes on to dispel another myth popular with his side: "Conservatives would later airily pin the blame for the spending

binge on a hostile Democratic Congress," he says. "But a quick flip through the pages of the budget documents of the decade shows the fastest growing spending was on Republican constituencies: pensioners, farmers and veterans... Conservatives had effectively thrown in the towel on government spending."

Unlike many conservatives who say that all was well under Ronald Reagan and things only went haywire because of George Bush, Mr. Frum argues that the lousy budgets of the Bush years were not the fruit of some liberal conspiracy but the result of growth in two big programs, Medicare and deposit insurance, that the Gipper himself supported.

Mr. Frum concludes that dishonesty about the extent to which conservatives accommodated the public's desire for spending programs "explains, finally, the triviality and cynicism that have characterized too much of conservative politics over the past few years."

Let no one doubt Mr. Frum's conservatism. He really wants Republicans to go after the big spending. His slogan: "Practice honesty, and pay the price."

But that has not been the Republicans' approach, and the price for their policies has been paid mostly by President Bill Clinton. Mr. Frum's book can thus be read as a companion to Bob Woodward's account of domestic policy-making under Mr. Clinton, "The Agenda."

Mr. Frum explains why the choices that Mr. Clinton faced were so bad. The real story of the Woodward book is not chaotic policy-making but the fact that Mr. Clinton faced two imperatives on taking office



that directly contradicted each other. He wanted to bring down the deficit. And he felt he had been elected to spend money to solve problems that Americans were genuinely worried about — to reform welfare, fight crime, guarantee health coverage to all and provide job training. He also said he would cut middle-class taxes.

Virtually all the fights Mr. Woodward describes are battles between representatives of two reasonable points of view: those who said that bringing down the deficit mattered more than anything and those who said that new domestic initiatives mattered more than the deficit. No wonder Mr. Clinton hated deciding between the contending sides.

He suffered from a breakdown of what most Americans thought was an implicit deal they had with the two parties. When they were in a mood to spend money to solve problems, they could vote Democratic. When they were in a mood for fiscal caution, they could vote Republican. But the Republicans fell down on their end of the bargain, so Mr. Clinton was stuck having to work both ends of the equation.

The point here is not to feel sorry for Mr. Clinton. He knew what he was getting into. But if public cynicism about politics is to abate, everybody — but especially Republicans — has to start being straight about big government. If the Republicans want to keep running

against big government, they have to take up Mr. Frum's call to make major cuts even in popular programs like Social Security. If the Republicans are not willing to do that, they should shut up about big government and find new issues. The truth is unpleasant. If voters want government to help solve social problems, it will cost money — their money. You cannot like what big government does and persist in saying you are against big government. But, hey, it worked for the Republicans for 12 years. Maybe Mr. Woodward's account of the administration would have come out better if Mr. Clinton had tried to pretend for four more.

The Washington Post.

# O. J. Simpson as Victim? Kindly Consider Reality

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — It's the most exciting and entertaining news story in years. The parade up the highway could have been scripted by Spielberg. Will O. J. get to call his mother? Will he blow his brains out in the back of Al Cowling's Bronco? And what's the latest on the murder weapon? Samurai sword? Entrenching tool? Hunting knife?

Fast-forward to the courtroom drama. Quick, look! Wasn't that just

his maudlin and contrived effort to present himself as some kind of victim, is disgusting.

Suicide? Is that the reaction one would expect from a tough-as-nails athlete unjustly accused of his ex-wife's murder? Or would a more likely response be the marshaling of all his energy and resources for the crucial task of finding the ultimate exculpatory evidence — the real killer?

In O. J. Simpson's so-called suicide note there was no reference to catching whoever was responsible for the murders, just self-pitying comments like: "I can't go on. No matter what the outcome, people will look and point. I can't take that. I can't subject my children to that."

Get a grip. In no sense has this so-called hero taken responsibility for any of his actions. If you go by the text of the note, it is not even clear who was doing the punching in the clashes between Mr. and Mrs. Simpson.

"At times," said O. J., "I have felt like a battered husband or boyfriend, but I loved her."

O. J. may have felt battered, but somehow it was Nicole who got to wear the black eyes and the bruises. And it is Nicole who is now buried in a California cemetery.

"Be a man," said the sportscaster Jim Hill, a former football player who urged O. J. to surrender Friday and "face the situation."

It was good advice but it probably came too late. The Juice needed that kind of counsel back in 1977 when, with his first wife pregnant with their third child, he left her for Nicole Brown, then 18.

Being a man was not something that Orenthal James Simpson knew a lot about. And stardom never made him any wiser. His ego remained as fragile as his legs were strong.

Like all young children who lose their mothers, O. J. Simpson's two youngest kids will wonder — no matter what they have been told — when she is coming back. And their long process of denial and grief will be hideously complicated by the gradual realization of what happened to her.

That, too, will be played out off-camera. The "live" television version of the O. J. Simpson drama is a strange and thrilling combination of technological magic, mass projection and collective hypnosis. It is profoundly intoxicating, but it is not real. If it were real we could not bear to watch.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A Message to North Korea

"But Why So Much Ado About Kim Il Sung?" (Opinion, June 16) by William Pfaff:

I must disagree with Mr. Pfaff's assertion that the situation in North Korea does not merit the attention it is receiving. There is a strong precedent to be set here by the United States, if it adopts a policy employing both "carrots" and "sticks." It can show North Korea and other nuclear hopefuls that not only is there much to gain if they remain part of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, such as diplomatic recognition and increased trade, but that they will suffer tremendously if

they insist on challenging the West on this issue. Sanctions are certainly not the final answer, but they are a good way to send the message that the United States will not accept the possibility of the so-called rogue regimes possessing a nuclear arsenal.

Students of the Cold War will recall that trying to guess the intentions of a hostile power is a tricky business. The safest policy is to limit the capabilities of these governments to threaten international peace.

CHRISTOPHER WHELAN.  
Blandford, England.

Several key questions remain unanswered after former President Jimmy

Carter's visit to North Korea: If the North's nuclear program is peaceful — and it is not clear why even a peaceful program is needed — why were the fuel rods pulled without supervision and why has access to waste sites been denied? The North Koreans could have received U.S. recognition, aid and trading privileges months ago; why, instead, did they push the peninsula to the brink of war? Will North Korea abandon its goal of forcibly uniting the peninsula?

Only an accurate understanding of the North's motives will allow South Korea and the West to develop a safe and appropriate response. If Mr. Carter's visit has contributed to this understanding, then it should be applauded. But if the visit only serves to muddy the

waters and blunts the international community's resolve, Jimmy Carter risks becoming a modern-day Chamberlain.

DAVID BLOOM.  
Seoul.

### The Trib More Clearly

Just as I was about to break down and ask my optometrist to prescribe bifocals so that I could comfortably read the morning news, you have rescued me by increasing, fractionally, the size of the print. Thanks for delaying the onset of middle age for a few more years.

PHILIP A. RAKITA.  
Tokyo.

### Women and the Church

Regarding "Cardinals Dive Into the Population Fray" (June 15):

Nobody doubts that women's reproductive health and rights are new concepts to the Vatican, but it is egregiously hypocritical for Cardinal John O'Connor of New York to complain of "cultural imperialism" while the Church tries to impose its dogma on billions of women, most of whom are not even Catholic, and none of whom is allowed into the decision-making hierarchy.

JAN KIRTLEY.  
Zurich.

## BOOKS

### THE RUSSIAN GIRL

By Kingsley Amis. 296 pages. \$22.95. Viking.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

ONE of Kingsley Amis's put-upon heroes once remarked, "Women were like the Russians — if you did exactly what they wanted all the time you were being realistic and constructive and promoting the cause of peace, and if you ever stood up to them you were resorting to Cold War tactics and pursuing imperialistic designs and interfering in their internal affairs."

The Cold War is over now, but Amis's latest hero, Richard Vaisey, has more than his share of problems with women and Russians. In particular, he has problems with a certain Russian woman named Anna who succeeds in turning his peaceful, if somewhat dreary, life completely upside down.

As readers of "The Russian Girl," Amis's rambunctious new novel, will quickly learn, Richard is the resident curmudgeon on the staff of the London Institute of Slavonic Studies. In the increasingly multicultural, politically correct world of academia, Richard is regarded as an uptight elitist, a stickler for

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Quentin Crewe, English writer, adventurer and gastronomic expert, has just finished "Aristocrats" by Stella Tillyard. "This is a fascinating story of the four granddaughters of King Charles II and Louise de Keroualle. It reads like an epic by a romantic novelist, unput-downable, though riddled with schoolboy howlers."

(John Brunton, IHT)



standards and a defender of tradition. "He was a bloody professor, an academic, a Ph.D. a man of books and commentaries and capable of interest only in them," writes Amis, "but he had gone all these years thinking he was not, could not have been, because he happened to be a randy bastard as well."

Richard's idea of a perfect day is a couple of lectures and a seminar in the morning, some sex in the afternoon, followed "by a catching-up on linguistic studies, a solitary dinner with a learned journal by his plate and a quiet evening trying out a possible new line on Father Zosima's stuff in 'The Brothers Karamazov,' with half an hour on Lermontov before retiring."

Richard's fondness for sex has already gotten him into trouble: a marriage with the beautiful and cunning Cordelia, a woman of quite remarkable hypocrisy, who is regarded by Richard's friends as a conniving monster.

Over the years, Richard has more or less learned to ignore Cordelia's less appealing traits: He's got his work, after all and, besides, he has rather learned to enjoy the comforts of life purchased with Cordelia's money.

One day there strolls into Richard's calm, spiritually attenuated life another beautiful woman, a Russian poet named Anna Danilova, who wants, indeed requires, his help. She wants Richard to help her achieve recognition as a poet in the West, so that she might use her fame to help get her brother out of a Moscow jail.

Richard isn't entirely clear whether the brother is a political prisoner or a common thief, but he's so smitten with Anna that he doesn't bother to ask many questions. Before he knows it, he's collecting the signatures of important people on a petition, attesting to Anna's eminence as a poet and her plight as an aggrieved relative of a wrongly accused prisoner in Russia.

As Richard's romance with Anna snowballs swiftly into love, he finds his tidy life flying apart at the seams. In the first place, there's the problem of breaking the news to Cordelia, an act certain to have all sorts of nasty repercussions.

Like so many Amis heroes — from Jim Dixon in "Lucky Jim" to Patrick Standish in "Difficulties With Girls" — Richard is a feckless sort of fellow, self-absorbed, self-deluded, out for the main chance.

He has a hard time feeling much for others, and when he finally does fall for Anna, he's got to second-guess his emotions by wondering how the romance will affect his literary reputation and his standard of living.

It would be easy to detect poor Richard, but Amis uses his comic talents to turn him into an oddly endearing buffoon. We can identify with his bumbling attempts to contain the burgeoning chaos in his life, even as we begin to sympathize with his flailing efforts to examine his emotionally shattered life.

As for the sprawling supporting cast of "The Russian Girl," it's an amusingly antic lot: from the language-mangling Cordelia to the Carboesque Anna, from an assimilation-mad Russian named Kolyanov to an uncommonly well-connected friend of Richard's named Crispin.

Although "The Russian Girl" lacks the emotion and depth of Amis's 1987 novel "The Old Devils," it remains a highly entertaining performance: a wild, funny, wholly diverting romp of a book.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**  
LIVING IN THE U.S.  
NOW PRINTED IN  
NEW YORK  
FOR SAME DAY  
DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES  
TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL  
1-800-882-2884  
(IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)

## NEWS EVENTS WHICH COULD AFFECT YOUR LIFE:

**Financial Scandals in Germany**  
**Unresolved Problems in Bosnia**  
**Slow Recovery in Europe**  
**New Government in Japan**

FOLLOW THE WORLD EVERY DAY IN THE IHT

Subscribe now and save up to **47%** off the cover price

### CALL US TOLL-FREE

AUSTRIA: 0660 8155 LUXEMBOURG: 0800 2703  
BELGIUM: 0 800 1 7538 SWITZERLAND: 155 57 57  
FRANCE: 05 437 437 THE NETHERLANDS: 06 022 5158  
GERMANY: 0130 848585 UNITED KINGDOM: 0800 89 5965

Or send in the coupon below.

Subscription Rates & Savings off IHT cover price				
Country/Currency	12 months + 2 months FREE	% SAVINGS off 14 months cover price	6 months + 1 month FREE	3 months + 13 FREE issues
Austria	A. Sch. 6,000	37	3,300	1,800
Belgium	B. Fr. 14,000	35	7,700	4,200
Denmark	D.Nr. 3,400	35	1,900	1,050
Finland	F.M. 2,400	40	1,300	700
France	F.F. 1,950	40	1,075	580
Germany	D.M. 700	35	385	210
Greece	Dr. 210	32	115	65
Ireland	Ir£. 75,000	35	41,000	22,000
Italy	Lira 500,000	37	275,000	150,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr. 14,000	35	7,700	4,200
Netherlands	Fl. 770	45	420	230
Norway	N.Nr. 3,500	35	1,900	1,050
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	35	25,000	14,000
Spain	Ptas. 48,000	34	25,500	14,500
Sweden (incl. mail)	Skr. 55,000	35	27,500	14,500
Switzerland	S.Fr. 3,100	35	1,700	900
Switzerland (incl. mail)	S.Fr. 3,500	35	1,925	1,000
United Kingdom	£ S. 615	44	335	185
Rest of Europe (incl. CEE)	£ 485	44	265	145
CEI, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	£ 630	35	345	190
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	£ 780	35	430	235
Rest of Africa	£ 900	35	495	270

\* For information concerning hand-delivery in major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at 0130-84 85 85 or fax (069) 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week loan period is granted for all new orders.

**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**  
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Yes, I want to start receiving the IHT. This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):

☐ 12 months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues).  
☐ 6 months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues).  
☐ 3 months (91 issues in all with 13 bonus issues).

My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).

Please charge my: ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard ☐ Access

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.

CARD ACCT. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

EXP. DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

FOR BUSINESS ORDERS, PLEASE INDICATE YOUR VAT NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

IHT VAT number: FR04220211261

☐ Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss FAMILY NAME \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST NAME \_\_\_\_\_

PERMANENT ADDRESS: ☐ HOME ☐ BUSINESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/CODE \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

TEL \_\_\_\_\_ FAX \_\_\_\_\_

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Fax: 33 1 46 37 06 51. Tel: 33 1 46 37 03 61

This offer expires August 31, 1994, and is available to new subscribers only.

CHG 1/4



# AG Group and N.V. AMEV will be named Fortis AG and Fortis AMEV. What will that change?

## Everything.

— **The names, of course.** And that's a symbol of a fundamental change. Fortis was created by its parent companies - N.V. AMEV from the Netherlands and AG Group from Belgium - to build a strong international insurance and banking group.

— **The names of the shares.** AG shares become Fortis AG shares and AMEV shares, Fortis AMEV. Now, investors and shareholders will follow Fortis AG share quotations in Brussels and Fortis AMEV share quotations in Amsterdam that reflect the value and success of all the companies within Fortis.

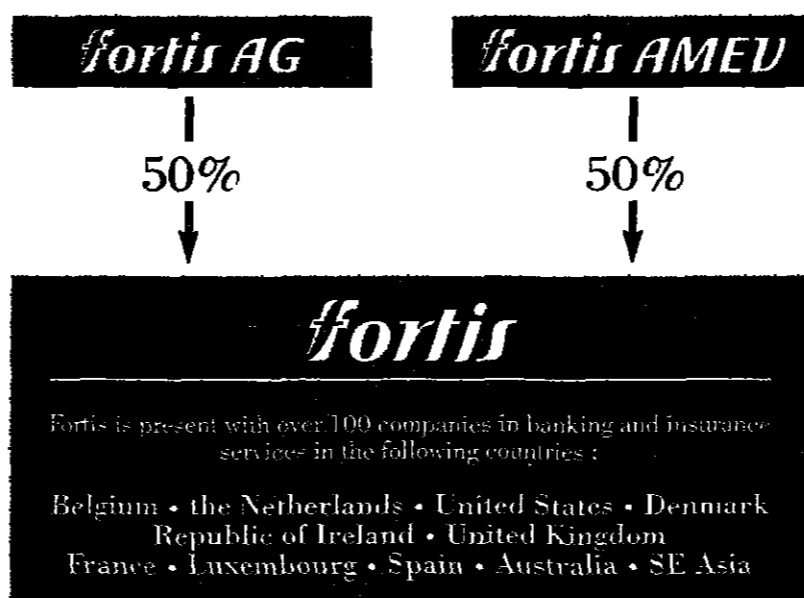
— **A clear corporate structure.** Through a better identification with Fortis, further confusion will be avoided with "AG 1824" in Belgium and "AMEV Nederland" in the Netherlands, both major insurance companies in their home countries. Next to these two companies, there are more than 100 other companies on four continents sharing a vision for the future that will benefit clients, investors and personnel. The name of this vision? Fortis.

## And nothing.

— **Each Fortis company remains the same.** They retain their own identity, their own products and services. In every country, their individual brand names and logos will maintain a strong presence on the market as they continue to build their reputation for excellence.

— **Our service remains the same.** Brokers and other professionals will continue to work with local Fortis companies whose quality products and services they have come to rely on. Clients will perceive no change whatsoever in their individual accounts or policies: whether they are with AG 1824, AMEV Nederland, VSB Bank, ASLK-CGER, Fortis in the United States or any other company of the group.

— **The challenge remains the same.** Now, more than ever, each company within Fortis will continue to strive to play a leading role in its own market. And the 32,000 people worldwide who take on that challenge every day at local level, will know that they are part of a wider, international family. Its name? Fortis.



**fortis AG**

Boulevard Emile Jacqmain 53,  
1000 Brussels, Belgium.

**fortis AMEV**

Archimedeslaan 10,  
3584 BA Utrecht, the Netherlands.

00-800-1010  
999-003  
356-4777  
Spring  
Herald

# Could the Yen Kill Japan's Recovery?

By Paul Blustein  
Washington Post Staff Writer

**TOKYO** — Just as evidence mounts that Japan's three-year recession is ending, a sudden bout of *endaka* — the strong yen — aroused fears Wednesday that the nascent recovery may stall.

The plunge in the dollar, which sank briefly this week to a record low of 99.55 yen, sparked alarm among government officials and business leaders that Japanese goods will suffer a further loss of competitiveness on world markets when the economy has begun to build a head of steam.

The Keidanren, Japan's leading business organization, warned Wednesday that if the yen remains near the 100-per-

dollar level for a full year, the economy will contract again in 1994.

And Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations, or Nikkeiren, declared: "The abnormally strong yen will not only damage the Japanese economy, which has been gradually recovering but bring about the collapse of manufacturers in the country."

While most analysts consider such rhetoric overblown, the latest surge in the yen has thrown a damper on the optimism that has been spreading in recent weeks as a number of economic indicators turned positive.

On Tuesday, the government reported that the economy grew at an unexpectedly

healthy annual rate of 3.9 percent, adjusted for inflation, in the quarter ended March 31.

The Tokyo stock market last week was trading near its highest level in two years, and a recent Bank of Japan survey showed corporate sentiment finally starting to improve.

Such evidence seemed to confirm wide forecasts that a recovery, albeit a weak one, is under way.

But the slide in the dollar against most major currencies has raised the prospect of a repeat in last year's economic performance, when *endaka* helped kill off a budding rebound. The stronger yen, the

more expensive Japanese products become vis-à-vis foreign goods.

Tokyo stock prices have tumbled all three days this week, losing 4.3 percent of their value. The Nikkei index of 225 shares closed Wednesday at 20,581.32.

Meanwhile, the auto industry, led by Taisuro Toyota, chairman of Toyota Motor Corp., implored the government on Wednesday to reverse the yen's ascent lest Japan's highly literate consumers, who pay close attention to the yen's fluctuations, lose their newfound urge to spend.

"Excessive strength of the yen could dampen burgeoning recovery in auto sales," Mr. Toyota said after a meeting at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, according to Kyodo news service.

Many analysts believe the economy to

be on a fairly solid footing even though the rising yen will undoubtedly hurt.

"The yen strengthened from about 130 in early 1992 to around 105 as of a couple of weeks ago, and during that process we saw the economy start to recover because of stimulus measures and other factors," said Robert Feldman, chief economist at the Tokyo office of Salomon Brothers. "So I don't think a move of a couple of yen more is going to make that much difference."

Others, however, contend that the business leaders' fears are justified, and that while U.S. and Japanese monetary authorities may have been able to brake the dollar's slide at the 100 yen level in the past by buying dollars, they will probably find that task more difficult in coming days and weeks.

"If it were not for the Bank of Japan

intervening — it has been doing so on a massive scale — we would have been in the 90s a long time ago because that's the real market rate," said Richard Koo, an economist at Nomura Research Institute.

Japan's trade surplus, which has topped \$130 billion on an annual basis, will remain huge for the foreseeable future, keeping upward pressure on the yen, Mr. Koo contended.

Now that the dollar has crashed through the 100 yen barrier, Mr. Koo added, an important myth has been destroyed.

Japanese officials are trying to convince traders that the bullish sentiment on the dollar is unfounded.

Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata asserted Wednesday that the recent moves of the yen markets have been "speculative" and likely to be reversed.

## INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

**Coopers & Lybrand**

**COOPERS & LYBRAND PARIS**

### Experienced Financial Translator

English/French

You will act as second in command to the Manager of our Translation Department. The work is varied and challenging, and requires a detailed knowledge of finance and accounting. As well as translating annual reports, offering circulars, due diligence reports and consulting reports, you will be responsible for reviewing the work of other members of the team and providing on the job training.

English is your mother tongue and you speak French fluently. German would be an advantage.

You will have at least three years' experience of audit, with an international firm of accountants, plus at least two years' translation experience, or at least six years' experience of financial translation. You will be quick, flexible and capable of taking initiatives. The position is based in Paris. Salary will depend on the candidate's qualifications.

Please send your application with the ref. H 3011 to COOPERS & LYBRAND, 30 rue de Valenciennes 75011 PARIS.

**CHEMUNEX**

Young European Engineers based in the Maison Albert Einstein, Paris, France.

### R&D GROUP LEADER

35-40 years of age, with a PhD, you have at least 5 years' experience of Product Development in either molecular biology or microbiology, acquired for example as R&D head of a pharmaceutical or cosmetics research laboratory.

Your aim is to develop, with the support of a capable team, new applications in microbiology for our new automatic instrumentation in close co-operation with the marketing and production departments as well as international public or private research institutions.

Our plus points are: • a responsible position and interesting career development within an expanding company • a stimulating work environment where initiative and an understanding of company objectives are important.

For this position based in Paris area, please send your application to **MERCURI URVAL**, 45 avenue Victor Hugo, 92563 Rueil-Malmaison Cedex, France, quoting reference 66.1308/HT on your accompanying letter and envelope.

**Mercuri Urval**

**RESEARCH ASSOCIATE** Human Rights Watch/Amnesty, formerly Asia Watch, seeks a Research Associate to research, document, and advocate the rights of refugees, migrant workers & other vulnerable groups. Requires field experience working on human rights with human rights organizations, a commitment to human rights, an ability to write, conduct interviews, prepare reports, and work under pressure. Strong political judgment, working knowledge of human rights law, and fluency in English are essential. Send resume to: HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, 485 Fifth Ave., 11th Floor, New York, NY 10017 before July 15, 1993.

**ART GALLERY IN GENEVA** is looking for a woman with administrative or business background to assist in the management of art. Translated French, English, Italian & public relations. Free second term in September. Tel: +41 22 346 77 38 Fax: +41 22 346 75 30

**TRANSLATION AGENCY** seeks FREELANCE TRANSLATORS of all languages. Please contact: ALPHEA INTER, 89, rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris.

**EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE**

**SALES REPRESENTATIVE WANTED** International Trade Group requires person to represent each country. You will be the only sales person in your country. Looking for sales in Switzerland, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Austria, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, etc. US\$25,000. Fax resumes to: Trade Inside (02) 998-0022 USA.

**PHYSICAL COMMODITY BROKERS** based in Paris seek young person of English mother tongue to join their team. Tel: (33-1) 40 71 89 21

**GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED**

**TRILINGUAL AMERICAN** background publishing, strong development, corporate P.E. Strong administrative, management, writing, editing, skills, computer literacy. Fluent French, German, English in Europe. The Gulf region, US & Canada. Please send resume to: General Positions, Contact UK, Box 1071, Bahrain +973 242 641 710 Fax: 214 710 101

**RECENTLY RELOCATED AMERICAN** 28, with international law & business background seeks European based business management position. Call James D. Longley in Stockholm at +46 8 40 8173 or write to P.O. Box 5521, S-102 02 Stockholm, Sweden.

**AN ELEGANT YOUNG LADY** Polish origin, low graduate, ex. ex. house, seeking personal assistant, FR etc. position (Europe, USA, Middle East). Call London 01 610 4307.

**MALE 27, EMPLOYED RIGHT** attendant, French, English, Italian, etc. We are recruiting from June 15 to July 15, 1993, for a short-term position. Please send resume to: L'Espresso, 10, rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris.

**YOUNG WOMAN 27** seeks job in international, French, English & Italian. Free to travel. Tel: Paris 142 67 19 42

**SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE**

**ENGLISH MOTHER** language secretaries urgently needed for temporary or permanent positions. Call Sophie, CR Interim, Paris. (1) 47 61 82 11

**Central European W. of ex-Austria** (search company seeks, including)

**PA/SECRETARY** for developing Paris based company. English mother tongue, fluent French, excellent communication skills, and good presentation skills. Please send resume to: P. Koo, Nomura Research Institute, 10, rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris.

**SECRETARIES AVAILABLE**

**BRITISH - SECRETARY** available, experienced, good, available, strong, energetic, ready to take on new challenges. Please forward CV and photo to: JESSIE, 29-27 Avenue de la République, 75116 Paris.

**EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE**

**TECHNICAL SECRETARY** D'INFORMATION TECHNIQUE (informatics) for a French company in LAUNAY (51).

**AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF ENGLISH** is looking for a position in a school or university. He has a degree in English and a teaching certificate. He is fluent in English and French. He is willing to travel. Please send resume to: P. Koo, Nomura Research Institute, 10, rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris.

**AMERICAN GRADUATE BUSINESS SCHOOL** seeking MBA program in September. Open to students with a B.S. degree in any field. Only with valid French working papers of accounting and finance. Send resume to: David Russell, 10, rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris.

**PAIDORS PARIS** MARKETING ECONOMICS BUSINESS WITH EFFECTIVE WRITING. COMPUTER INFORMATION SYSTEMS. Work permit required. Send CV to: Anne Maignan, PAIDORS PARIS, 10, rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris.

**LANGUAGE SCHOOL PARIS** Modern, fully equipped, English, Spanish, Italian, Japanese, etc. Indispensable. Specializes in a plan, curriculum, computer, etc. We are recruiting from June 15 to July 15, 1993, for a short-term position. Please send resume to: L'Espresso, 10, rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris.

**QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED** teachers of English, French, Spanish, Italian, etc. for a short-term position. Please send resume to: L'Espresso, 10, rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris.

## CLINIQUE

### Education Manager

MIDDLE EAST

Clinique is seeking a Regional Education Manager for the Middle East.

Based in Dubai, applicant will be responsible to prepare, conduct and monitor training of Clinique Consultants in the entire area.

Other responsibilities will include the coordination of special events and new counter openings, and require close cooperation with Distributor sales teams. The incumbent will be required to travel extensively throughout the region.

The ideal candidate will possess at least five years of relevant work experience in instructing others. He also will bring a strong retail sales background in either cosmetics or luxury goods.

A College/University degree is preferable, and both written and verbal fluency in English are required. Fluency in Arabic is a plus.

For confidential consideration, please send your curriculum vitae with salary history to:

Mme Brigitte Audoly, CLINIQUE, 17, rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, 75008 PARIS, FRANCE or fax in (33 1) 47 42 30 27

**Cet important groupe pharmaceutique renforce ses structures à l'international et recherche**

## 2 assistants du directeur export

En relation étroite avec les distributeurs ou licenciés, ils seront responsables du développement des ventes. Dans ce cadre, ils coordonneront les activités de plusieurs chefs de zone ainsi que du personnel délocalisé et participeront à la définition de la stratégie par pays ou région.

**EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE**

**ROMAN WHITE HOUSE ADVISOR** Senior intelligence officer. Professor corporate executive, PhD. Expertise in political risk, estimating, policy advice, economic development, security, crisis management, counter terrorism, investigation. Worldwide experience. Strong leadership, diplomatic skills. Excellent English/French language. P.O. Box 307, Springfield, VA 22150 US.

**CREATIVE CONSULTANT** Advertising/Television/Film. American with extensive European experience. Base Europe USA. For new challenges. Tel: 01 40 81 71 99

**AMERICAN FEMALE ATTORNEY**, 30, well-compensated position in Europe or Eastern US. Seeking international travel. Prestigious education, 5+ yrs. work experience. Extensive international work in international context and strong cross-cultural people skills. Fluent French, German and Italian. 611 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20003.

**US ATTORNEY (M)** 14 years experience, Int'l. Expertise M&A, Finance, German, US & EU citizenship, seeks position. Tel: Paris Munich, 49-89-70883

**ZURICH BASED SWISS LADY**, very professional and fluent in moving, economic degree, fluent in English, German, French and Spanish, executive experience as portfolio manager and investment adviser, is looking for a new challenge, preferably on a self-employed basis. Please Box 307, 1317, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

**BEIJING EXPORT MANAGER**, 37, experienced in Europe, Middle East, Canada, China, specialist in promoting products and developing customer networks, seeks position in multinational export. FR or marketing environment of options open. Tel: 33-2-280 03 33. Ref: Sandra/VDH

**GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE**

**SPEAK AND GROW RICH** Join the amazing Self Employment seminar movement & earn \$100K+ commission. Manager & Regional Director needed, even up to \$20K. (Home based). You must be an articulate risk taker with a history of earning \$40K per year. Call in USA 800-234-4500 or 702-363-5500 by June 29.

**AMERICAN JOBS \$30,000 to \$50,000** for foreign professionals. For application fee and info, write to: Paris Box 39, Vilanova, PA, 19065-USA.

**Le premier poste** concerne la zone Europe et s'adresse à un candidat âgé d'au moins 35 ans, de formation supérieure commerciale. Spécialiste des ventes de produits pharmaceutiques à l'international, son expérience de 3 ans minimum dans une fonction similaire lui permet de bien connaître cette zone. Il maîtriser le français, l'anglais et idéalement l'espagnol. (ref. 592HE)

**Le second poste** concerne le reste du monde (hors Europe) et s'adresse à un candidat d'au moins 30 ans, de formation supérieure commerciale. Son expérience de 3 ans dans le secteur pharmaceutique l'a familiarisé avec les zones Moyen-Orient, Asie, Europe Américaine Latine. Il maîtrise le français, l'anglais et idéalement l'espagnol. (ref. 592HH)

Ces deux postes sont basés dans le Sud de la France.

Merci d'adresser votre candidature (lettre, CV, photo) en précisant sur l'enveloppe la référence du poste choisi à **COMMUNIQUE** - 50/54, rue de Sully 92513 BOULOGNE BILL. Cedex, qui transmettra.

## YOU SAW THIS AD.

So did nearly half a million well-educated, influential and successful readers.

Shouldn't you too place your recruitment ads in the

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE?

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

### FRIENDSHIP

**EXOTIC FORMER FASHION MODEL**, London, Black, (for story) 5'6", New York resident & entrepreneur world traveler, based in international Who's Who, uncommitted & relocatable. I'm looking, bright, with refined feminine qualities. I have a universal perspective & a diversified international socio-cultural background. I seek a tall, substantial, honest & evolved man, over 50, for whom love & romance is important. Let's explore life's ongoing adventure & see where it takes us. Call 212-255-4074, Fax 212-255-4778 or Box 3400, NYC 10108, 8th Ave, 8th Fl, NY 10018 USA.

### DUTY FREE SHOPS

**FREEUDY**  
Newly renovated shop in heart of Paris. Come in & buy all your perfume & gifts. Day from 10 to 6 PM. 2nd floor from the "Olivier". Free gift with the gift. Month 10000 10 rue Aubert, Paris 9, Metro Opera.

### MOVING

**AGS INTL MOVING**  
A.G.S. PARIS (33 1) 40 80 70 40  
A.G.S. LONDON (44 1) 761 7955  
A.G.S. BRUSSELS (32 2) 321 55 58  
A.G.S. BEIJING (86 10) 621 28 65  
A.G.S. MADRID (34 1) 545 50 58  
A.G.S. BUDAPEST (36 1) 463 40 58  
A.G.S. PRAGUE (42 2) 562 555  
A.G.S. WARSAW (48 22) 562 555

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Attention visitors from the U.S.!**

If you enjoy reading the IHT when you travel, why not also get it at home? Same-day delivery available in key U.S. cities.

Call (1) 800 882 2884 (in New York call 212 752 3950)

### ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

Meeting meetings daily. Tel: PARIS (33 1) 40 80 70 40, 2nd floor from the "Olivier". Free gift with the gift. Month 10000 10 rue Aubert, Paris 9, Metro Opera.

### ALL TICKETS AVAILABLE

World City, Worldwide at Home. Tel: 44 1 480 6183 Fax: 71 223 3703

### LOW COST FLIGHTS

**WORLD AVIATION SCHEDULED** flights to Europe, economy at lowest rates. Tel: 01 4704 51

### AUTO RENTALS

**RENT FROM DRIFT AUTO** (WEB SITE: FR 315 SPECIAL OFFER: 24/24 FR 104) PARIS Tel: (1) 45 37 27 04

### LEGAL SERVICES

**DIVORCE FAST**, \$2000, P.O. Box 8640, Anaheim, CA 92802, Call for 014 968-8955 USA.

### BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

**READERS ARE ADVISED** that the International Herald Tribune cannot be held responsible for loss or damages incurred as a result of transmissions originating from advertisements which appear in our paper. It is therefore recommended that readers make appropriate inquiries before sending any money or entering into any binding commitments.

### OFFSHORE COMPANIES

750 P.E. & C. CO. 44-445  
SABIN, INT'L CO. 44-445  
ACCOMMODATION, 44-445  
LCA AND TRADE CO. 44-445  
TELEPHONE & MAIL FORWARDING

Telephone for fax for international service and 100 page color service.

**OCRA ASIA LIMITED**  
2440 Bond of America Tower  
Hong Kong  
Tel: +852 251115  
Fax: +852 251115

### OFFSHORE COMPANIES

Free professional consultation  
Worldwide incorporation  
Freehold & subsidiary  
Full confidential services  
London representation  
Full professional services

### ASTON CORPORATE TRUSTS LTD

15, 2nd floor, Douglas, Isle of Man  
Tel: 0624 22571 Fax: 0624 452 42

### SUPPLEMENTARY ACID

Large quantity for sale. Invested capital for sale. Tel: 021 46 70 2200

### EMPLOYMENT

#### DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

**PORTUGUESE COUPLE**, 37, experience, French/Spanish some English. Available worldwide. Paris (1) 523 0596

#### BUSINESS TRAVEL

1st/2nd Business Class. Frequent Traveller to Orient/Africa/Asia/No. & S. America. Save up to 50%. No company restrictions. Imperial Canada. Tel: 514 341-7227 Fax: 514 341-7298

#### CAPITAL AVAILABLE

**FUNDS AVAILABLE** FOR ALL BUSINESS PROJECTS. LETTERS OF CREDIT. BANK GUARANTEES. OTHER ACCEPTABLE CREDIT. Broker's commission guaranteed.

**Mastercard M.A.P. & C. FINANCIAL INSTITUTION** Brussels - Belgium. Information by fax: 32-2-334 02 77 or 32-2-334 02 91. TELE: 2027

#### FUNDS AVAILABLE TO PURCHASE

Letters of Credit  
Bank Guarantees  
Other Acceptable Credit  
Broker's commission guaranteed

**Mastercard M.A.P. & C. FINANCIAL INSTITUTION** Brussels - Belgium. Information by fax: 32-2-334 02 77 or 32-2-334 02 91. TELE: 2027

#### CAPITAL SUPPORT CORP.

U.S. (714) 757-1070 Fax 757-1270

#### SERVICED OFFICES

**YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS** is ready when you need it, even for a couple of hours. Fully furnished modern office and conference rooms to rent by the hour, day, month, etc. You decide on permanent lease or part-time meeting space. All services & B.E. + VAT

91, Boulevard de la Chapelle, Paris (1) 46 71 36 36 (1) 46 66 15 60

**BRUSSELS - BELGIUM**  
Your office & Belgium. Tel: 32-2-334 02 77 Fax: 32-2-334 02 77

### PARIS LA DEFENSE 1

**RESIDENCE CARTEL**  
Spacious 2 or 3 room apartments to rent for 3 days or more. Immediate reservations. Tel: (33-1) 41 25 32 15 Fax: (33-1) 41 25 32 15

### AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES

Specialists in furnished apartments, residential area, 3 months and more. Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25 Fax: (1) 45 63 27 09

### PARIS FROM HOME

apartments to rent furnished or not. Sales & Property Management Service. 25 Avenue de la République, Paris. Tel: 1 456 11020 Tel: (1) 45 63 25 60

### REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS

Tel: (1) 47.20.30.05

### Embassy Service

YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS  
Tel: (1) 47.20.30.05

### PARIS AREA FURNISHED

1st, 2nd floor, elegant 100 sqm, high class, 2 rooms, 1116-500 NET. No commission. Tel: (1) 45 04 19 38

### 7th, NICELY FURNISHED 100 sqm

2nd floor, FR12000 monthly, long term preferred. Tel: (1) 45 72 04 38 or (1) 45 22 22 90

## FRENCH COUNTRY PROPERTIES

Friday, June 24

For more information, or to place an ad, call the IHT in Paris:

Tel: (1) 46 37 93 85  
Fax: (1) 46 37 93 70

### EUROPE

**PARIS (FR)** Tel: (1) 46 37 93 85, Fax: (1) 46 37 93 70  
**ANDORRA:** Tel: 33 264, Fax: 33 264  
**GERMANY, AUSTRIA & CENTRAL EUROPE:** Tel: 0049 72 25 25, Fax: 0049 72 25 10  
**NETHERLANDS:** Tel: 31 20 681100, Fax: 31 20 681174  
**NORWAY & SWEDEN:** Tel: 47 55 91 3070, Fax: 47 55 91 3072  
**PORTUGAL:** Tel: 351 1 457 2753, Fax: 351 1 457 2753  
**SPAIN:** Tel: 34 91 374888, Fax: 34 91 374888

### AFRICA

**EGYPT:** Cairo, Egypt, Tel: 34 99 374, Fax: 34 99 374  
**LIBERIA:** Tel: 231 246 420, Fax: 231 246 420  
**UNITED KINGDOM:** London, Tel: 071 836 4802, Fax: 240 2254  
**MIDDLE EAST**  
**BAHRAIN:** Manama, Tel: 973 391734, Fax: 973 391734  
**ISRAEL:** Tel Aviv, Tel: 079 584245, Fax: 079 584245  
**JORDAN:** Amman, Tel: 972 522 7777, Fax: 972 522 7777  
**KUWAIT:** Kuwait, Tel: 965 249 4907, Fax: 965 249 4907  
**REPUBLIC OF YEMEN:** Tel: 967 11 275118/275019, Fax: 967 11 275118/275019  
**OMAN:** Muscat, Tel: 968 243 4400, Fax: 968 243 4400  
**QATAR:** Doha, Tel: 974 333 1177, Fax: 974 333 1177  
**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES:** Sharjah, Tel: 971 233 1133, Fax: 971 233 1133

### ASIA/PACIFIC

**CHINA:** Tel: 86 21 224 1071, Fax: 86 21 224 1071  
**COSTA RICA:** San Jose, Tel: 506 224 2424, Fax: 506 224 2424  
**INDONESIA:** Jakarta, Tel: 62 21 224 1071, Fax: 62 21 224 1071  
**JAPAN:** Tokyo, Tel: 81 3 201 02 09, Fax: 81 3 201 02 09  
**KOREA:** Seoul, Tel: 82 2 312 187, Fax: 82 2 312 187  
**MALAYSIA:** Kuala Lumpur, Tel: 603 217 5370, Fax: 603 217 5370  
**NEPAL:** Kathmandu, Tel: 977 1 224 1071, Fax: 977 1 224 1071  
**PHILIPPINES:** Manila, Tel: 63 2 224 1071, Fax: 63 2 224 1071  
**SINGAPORE:** Singapore, Tel: 65 434 8338, Fax: 65 434 8338  
**TAIWAN:** Taipei, Tel: 886 2 224 1071, Fax: 886 2 224 1071  
**THAILAND:** Bangkok, Tel: 66 2 224 1071, Fax: 66 2 224 1071  
**VIETNAM:** Hanoi, Tel: 84 4 224 1071, Fax: 84 4 224 1071

### AUSTRALIA

**MELBOURNE:** Tel: 61 3 960 0281, Fax: 61 3 960 0281

### EUROPE

**PARIS (FR)** Tel: (1) 46 37 93 85, Fax: (1) 46 37 93 70  
**ANDORRA:** Tel: 33 264, Fax: 33 264  
**GERMANY, AUSTRIA & CENTRAL EUROPE:** Tel: 0049 72 25 25, Fax: 0049 72 25 10  
**NETHERLANDS:** Tel: 31 20 681100, Fax: 31 20 681174  
**NORWAY & SWEDEN:** Tel: 47 55 91 3070, Fax: 47 55 91 3072  
**PORTUGAL:** Tel: 351 1 457 2753, Fax: 351 1 457 2753  
**SPAIN:** Tel: 34 91 374888, Fax: 34 91 374888

### AFRICA

**EGYPT:** Cairo, Egypt, Tel: 34 99 374, Fax: 34 99 374  
**LIBERIA:** Tel: 231 246 420, Fax: 231 246 420  
**UNITED KINGDOM:** London, Tel: 071 836 4802, Fax: 240 2254  
**MIDDLE EAST**  
**BAHRAIN:** Manama, Tel: 973 391734, Fax: 973 391734  
**ISRAEL:** Tel Aviv, Tel: 079 584245, Fax: 079 584245  
**JORDAN:** Amman, Tel: 972 522 7777, Fax: 972 522 7777  
**KUWAIT:** Kuwait, Tel: 965 249 4907, Fax: 965 249 4907  
**REPUBLIC OF YEMEN:** Tel: 967 11 275118/275019, Fax: 967 11 275118/275019  
**OMAN:** Muscat, Tel: 968 243 4400, Fax: 968 243 4400  
**QATAR:** Doha, Tel: 974 333 1177, Fax: 974 333 1177  
**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES:** Sharjah, Tel: 971 233 1133, Fax: 971 233 1133

### ASIA/PACIFIC

**CHINA:** Tel: 86 21 224 1071, Fax: 86 21 224 1071  
**COSTA RICA:** San Jose, Tel: 506 224 2424, Fax: 506 224 2424  
**INDONESIA:** Jakarta, Tel: 62 21 224 1071, Fax: 62 21 224 1071  
**JAPAN:** Tokyo, Tel: 81 3 201 02 09, Fax: 81 3 201 02 09  
**KOREA:** Seoul, Tel: 82 2 312 187, Fax: 82 2 312 187  
**MALAYSIA:** Kuala Lumpur, Tel: 603 217 5370, Fax: 603 217 5370  
**NEPAL:** Kathmandu, Tel: 977 1 224 1071, Fax: 977 1 224 1071  
**PHILIPPINES:** Manila, Tel: 63 2 224 1071, Fax: 63 2 224 1071  
**SINGAPORE:** Singapore, Tel: 65 434 8338, Fax: 65 434 8338  
**TAIWAN:** Taipei, Tel: 886 2 224 1071, Fax: 886 2 224 1071  
**THAILAND:** Bangkok, Tel: 66 2 224 1071, Fax: 66 2 224 1071  
**VIETNAM:** Hanoi, Tel: 84 4 224 1071, Fax: 84 4 224 1071

### AUSTRALIA

**MELBOURNE:** Tel: 61 3 960 0281, Fax: 61 3 960 0281

### EUROPE

**PARIS (FR)** Tel: (1) 46 37 93 85, Fax: (1) 46 37 93 70  
**ANDORRA:** Tel: 33 264, Fax: 33 264  
**GERMANY, AUSTRIA & CENTRAL EUROPE:** Tel: 0049 72 25 25, Fax: 0049 72 25 10  
**NETHERLANDS:** Tel: 31 20 681100, Fax: 31 20 681174  
**NORWAY & SWEDEN:** Tel: 47 55 91 3070, Fax: 47 55 91 3072  
**PORTUGAL:** Tel: 351 1 457 2753, Fax: 351 1 457 2753  
**SPAIN:** Tel: 34 91 374888, Fax: 34 91 374888

### AFRICA

**EGYPT:** Cairo, Egypt, Tel: 34 99 374, Fax: 34 99 374  
**LIBERIA:** Tel: 231 246 420, Fax: 231 246 420  
**UNITED KINGDOM:** London, Tel: 071 836 4802, Fax: 240 2254  
**MIDDLE EAST**  
**BAHRAIN:** Manama, Tel: 973 391734, Fax: 973 391734  
**ISRAEL:** Tel Aviv, Tel: 079 584245, Fax: 079 584245  
**JORDAN:** Amman, Tel: 972 522 7777, Fax: 972 522 7777  
**KUWAIT:** Kuwait, Tel: 965 249 4907, Fax: 965 249 4907  
**REPUBLIC OF YEMEN:** Tel: 967 11 275118/275019, Fax: 967 11 275118/275019  
**OMAN:** Muscat, Tel: 968 243 4400, Fax: 968 243 4400  
**QATAR:** Doha, Tel: 974 333 1177, Fax: 974 333 1177  
**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES:** Sharjah, Tel: 971 233 1133, Fax: 971 233 1133

### ASIA/PACIFIC

**CHINA:** Tel: 86 21 224 1071, Fax: 86 21 224 1071  
**COSTA RICA:** San Jose, Tel: 506 224 2424, Fax: 506 224 2424  
**INDONESIA:** Jakarta, Tel: 62 21 224 1071, Fax: 62 21 224 1071  
**JAPAN:** Tokyo, Tel: 81 3 201 02 09, Fax: 81 3 201 02 09  
**KOREA:** Seoul, Tel: 82 2 312 187, Fax: 82 2 312 187  
**MALAYSIA:** Kuala Lumpur, Tel: 603 217 5370, Fax: 603 217 5370  
**NEPAL:** Kathmandu, Tel: 977 1 224 1071, Fax: 977 1 224 1071  
**PHILIPPINES:** Manila, Tel: 63 2 224 1071, Fax: 63 2 224 1071  
**SINGAPORE:** Singapore, Tel: 65 434 8338, Fax: 65 434 8338  
**TAIWAN:** Taipei, Tel: 886 2 224 1071, Fax: 886 2 224 1071  
**THAILAND:** Bangkok, Tel: 66 2 224 1071, Fax: 66 2 224 1071  
**VIETNAM:** Hanoi, Tel: 84 4 224 1071, Fax: 84 4 224 1071

### AUSTRALIA

**MELBOURNE:** Tel: 61 3 960 0281, Fax: 61 3 960 0281

### EUROPE

**PARIS (FR)** Tel: (1) 46 37 93 85, Fax: (1) 46 37 93 70  
**ANDORRA:** Tel: 33 264, Fax: 33 264  
**GERMANY, AUSTRIA & CENTRAL EUROPE:** Tel: 0049 72 25 25, Fax: 0049 72 25 10  
**NETHERLANDS:** Tel: 31 20 681100, Fax: 31 20 681174

# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, June 23, 1994

## Cash-Rich Taiwan Now Seeks Economic Influence

**By Kevin Murphy**  
*International Herald Tribune*

TAIPEI — Having amassed \$87 billion in foreign reserves within a few decades, the world's second-largest board of hard currency, Taiwan's national piggy bank is the envy of economies everywhere.

But the time has come to liberalize Taiwan's influential financial system and put those massive funds to better, more potent use, according to the country's new central bank chief, Liang Kuo-shu.

In an interview, Mr. Liang, 63, outlined an array of policy changes that mark a turning point in official thinking as an increasingly democratic Taiwan seeks a higher profile in international affairs and greater economic clout in Asia.

His comments reflect that a pragmatic generation of senior officials, like Mr. Liang himself, will now attempt to turn Taiwan's accumulated wealth toward serving an ambitious agenda that includes emerging from China's large shadow.

"This money can be utilized if it is helpful to restructure the economy and upgrade our technology," said Mr. Liang, recently appointed governor of the Central Bank of China, one of Taiwan's most powerful jobs.

"We already designated \$10 billion that can be used," he said, adding: "This can be increased." Notably, Mr. Liang says that more should be done to help Taiwan businesses expand overseas. They have become a major investment force throughout Asia in recent years.

More flexibility on the ultimate use for funds hard-won by Taiwan in building a manufacturing powerhouse, and the world's 14th-largest trading economy is typical of the changes bankers and analysts anticipate during Mr. Liang's tenure.

In contrast to his predecessor, Samuel Shieh, Mr. Liang appears sanguine about the danger posed to his country's monetary stability by large, largely unauthorized Taiwan investment in mainland China.

"This kind of trend cannot be stopped by the government interference. Of course, we must make it clear what kind of risks investors face in China," Mr. Liang said. "We are not encouraging them, but with more liberalization being carried out, we cannot stop them."

Previously an outspoken chairman of government-owned Chiao Tung Bank, a professor and a senior policy adviser, Mr. Liang also pledged to bring as many changes to Taiwan's restrictive financial system as possible "without affecting macrostability."

"There is a great deal of talk about developing Taipei as a regional financial center," he said. "This has been a government target or slogan for many years, but we need to do more now. Talk alone will not create confidence that we are serious about this."

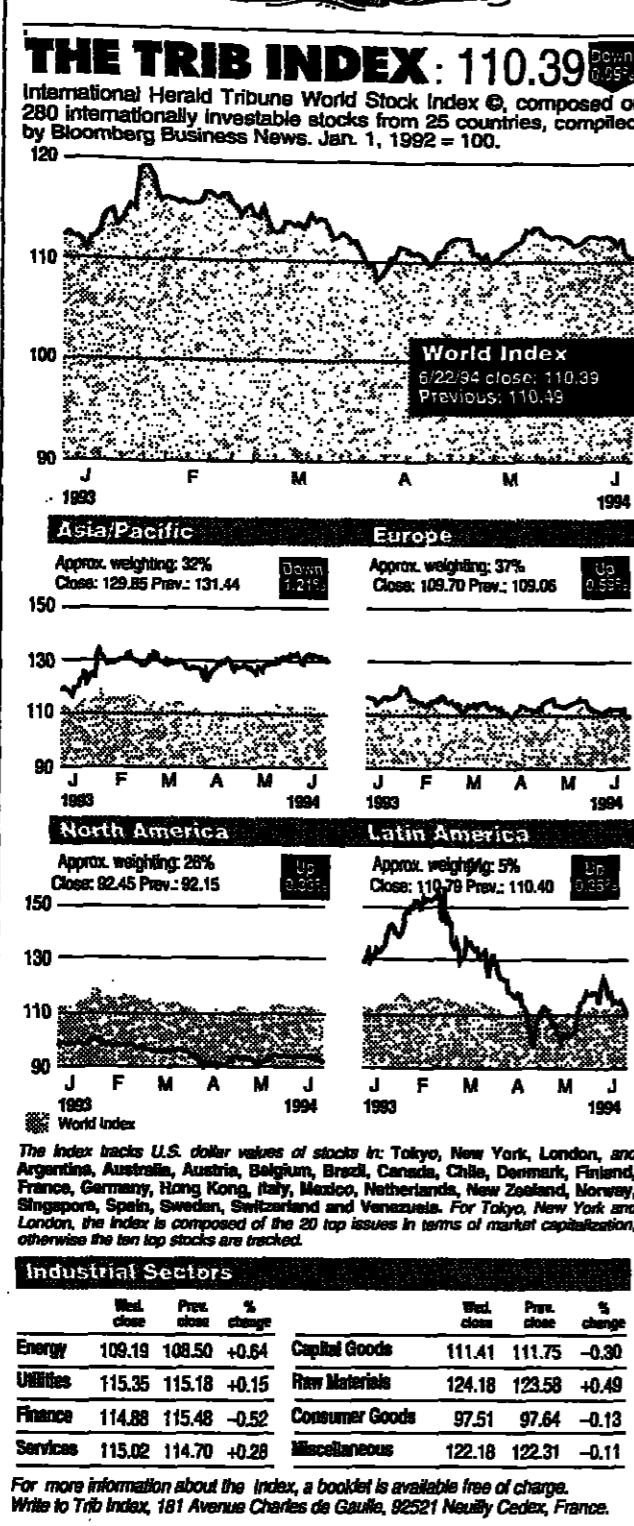
Because of its fear of interference by China and its dependence on exports for growth and development, Taiwan has traditionally maintained a financial regime far more conservative than many of its neighbors and has carefully squirreled away its foreign reserves.

As part of its bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and shift its economy away from labor-intensive manufacturing, Taiwan has given new importance to opening its economy. Financial liberalization will be the key to Taiwan's new assertiveness.

"Taiwan today wants its voice to be heard. It wants to be a player, and it knows the thing to back it up is its financial strength," said Carl Chien, a Taiwan-born banker and director with Brown Brothers Harriman (Hong Kong) Ltd.

"At this critical point in Taiwan's financial liberalization, Mr. Liang is definitely the right man for the job; he has the academic background and real

See TAIWAN, Page 13



## 3i Initial Offering Is Snapped Up Fast

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

LONDON — In one of the biggest initial share sales on the London Stock Exchange this decade, 3i Group PLC sold shares Wednesday that value Europe's biggest venture capital company at £1.58 billion (\$2 billion).

After a huge marketing campaign, 3i priced the issue at 272 pence a share, a 13.5 percent discount to net assets of 314.4 pence.

The flotation catapulted 3i to a place among Britain's top companies, giving it a market capitalization rivaling that of Asda Group PLC, NCF PLC and S.G. Warburg Group PLC.

Both institutional investors and individuals oversubscribed the offering, prompting 3i's owners — until now the Bank of England and six leading British banks — to sell 45 percent of the company rather than 40 percent as planned.

In all, 3i — whose unusual name is based on its old appellation, Investors in Industry — sold 261.6 million shares, for the first time enabling people to invest in the 3,400 small, unlisted European companies that 3i finances. Shares in 3i will start trading on the London Stock Exchange on July 18.

Analysts said 3i was a good buy, as long as investors were not expecting a quick rise in the price. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

### Eurotunnel Shares Gain

Shares of Eurotunnel listed in Paris and London on Wednesday as its £816 million rights issue came to a close, Bloomberg Business News reported from Paris.

The stock in the Channel tunnel concern had fallen steadily since the recapitalization was announced on May 26, raising the possibility that banks and construction companies backing the sale would have to step in to ensure that the project's financial lifeline was not cut.

Eurotunnel PLC closed in London at £2.81, up 2 pence from Tuesday, while Eurotunnel SA closed in Paris at 25 French francs (\$4.56), up 1.15.

A Eurotunnel spokeswoman said the company expected to be more able to judge the success of the rights issue on Thursday.

## Singapore Air Makes \$10 Billion Buy

**By Michael Richardson**  
*International Herald Tribune*

SINGAPORE — Taking advantage of a depressed aircraft market to lock manufacturers into low prices, Singapore Airlines said Wednesday that it had ordered 52 airliners worth \$10.3 billion, splitting the huge purchase between Boeing Co. of the United States and Europe's Airbus Industrie.

The order, the largest ever by the airline, "is an expression of our faith in the long-term health of the aviation industry and the promising future of SIA," said Cheong Cheong Kong, the company's managing director.

The purchase includes 11 long-range Boeing 747-400s, with an option for 11 more, and 10 extended-range Airbus A340-300Es, with an option for 20 more.

Although the orders were expected, they present an enormous boon for both Boeing and Airbus in a weak market where cancellations have been many and firm orders few.

Singapore Airlines said that it had the flexibility to convert its options with both manufacturers to shorter-range aircraft for use mainly on routes in the Asia-Pacific region, where traffic has been growing faster than any other region of the world in recent years.

In the case of Boeing, the conversion would be to any one of three B-777 models; and for Airbus, to A-330s or A-340-200s.

The new Singapore Airlines deal with the world's two leading airframe makers supersedes options to buy placed with them by the company several years ago, when sale prices were considerably higher in a buoyant market, for 15 Boeing 747-400s and 13 A-340s.

J. Y. Pillay, Singapore Airlines' chairman, said that by "in effect" canceling the previous options and having the two manufacturers bid competitively for a large order, the airline had gained "substantial discounts" in prices.

He said that the competition between Boeing and Airbus for the new options order was "still wide open."

Airbus said the order for A-340s, in addition to seven outstanding orders, made Singapore Airlines the largest customer for its year-old four-engine aircraft.

The third wide-body plane maker, Douglas Aircraft Co. of the United States, a unit of McDonnell Douglas Corp., was not invited to bid for the latest Singapore Airlines order.

In 1991, Singapore Airlines canceled a plan to buy 20 McDonnell Douglas MD-11 aircraft for \$3.1 billion, saying that the plane had failed to meet a long-haul payload demand set by the airline.

Singapore Airlines announced that instead it was placing a firm order for seven Airbus 340-300s and options for 13 more, worth \$3.4 billion.

Singapore Airlines said Wednesday that assuming all options were taken up, it would have a fleet of 111 planes by 2003, up from 63 at present.

Such a fleet would consist of Boeing 747-400s, A-340-400s, A310-300s and "possibly a fourth aircraft type to be introduced for regional operations," the company said.

"This is countercyclical buying when the manufacturers are at their most vulnerable," said Colin Gibson, publisher and executive editor of Asian Aviation magazine. "SIA has taken advantage of the weak market to lock in low prices."

During the recession in the global aviation industry in the past few years, Singapore Airlines was one of the few carriers to remain profitable.

But its profit slipped in the past two years, with group net earnings down 5.8 percent to 801 million Singapore dollars (\$525 million) in the year to March.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Nestlé Struggles to Pump Up Perrier

**By Jacques Neher**  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Two years after capturing Perrier in a bitter takeover battle, Nestlé SA is still struggling to restore sparkle to the brand, tainted by a worldwide product recall in 1990 after traces of benzene were discovered in the water.

Although it is still one of the world's most recognized brands, Perrier, in its distinctive green bow-tie bottle, has not been able to recover customers lost after the recall, particularly in the United States, where it was the yuppie drink of preference during the '80s.

Nestlé, which bested Italy's Agnelli family by bidding 15.3 billion French francs (\$3 billion) for Source Perrier SA, is pursuing plans to lay off 600 workers in Vergeze, in the south of France. The bottling plant is operating at less than half its 1.6 billion bottle-per-year capacity while it works down several months of unsold stocks. Sales in 1993 were flat at around 1.3 billion francs.

The problem, contends Serge Milhaud, head of the company's Paris-based mineral water division, is one of trends and competition rather than the lingering effects of the recall, ordered after traces of benzene, a cancer-causing agent, were detected in U.S. laboratory tests. At the time, the contamination was blamed on a filter that had not been replaced at the bottling plant.

"Perrier was too much a product of fashion and status, a drink for the golden boys and yuppies. That epoch is over," Mr. Milhaud said, adding that since the recall, store shelves and restaurants have been flooded with a variety of "New Age" beverages such as flavored teas, exotic fruit juices and clear colas. "Though still the leading sparkling water, Perrier now is one of 700 brands on the market."

While analysts agree, they also suggest the product recall has played — and continues to play — a significant role in the brand's failure to bounce back. The recall, they said, put doubt in consumers' minds about the "purity" of the water — one of its primary selling points.

"I don't think the product will ever be able to get its former sales back," said Edouard de Boisjean, analyst with Merrill Lynch in London. "In the United States, consumers have a long memory."

In 1993, Perrier brand sales in the United States came to \$59 million, a slight increase over 1992 but still a shadow of the \$118 million generated by the brand in 1988. The U.S. market accounts for about 20 percent of the brand's worldwide sales.

Mr. Milhaud agrees that the American market remains a question mark for the brand and says that he has not yet come to any decision about the wisdom of attempting a major product relaunch. But he is dabbling with some approaches. This spring, for example, the company is testing a "designer" image by supplying restaurants with bottles decorated with original contemporary art designs.

In France, Perrier has suffered not from the recall but from a string of cool summers and a recession, which caused consumers to switch to much cheaper store brands. To pull it out of the slump, Nestlé will be spending 75 million francs this summer on a sure-to-be-noticed French ad campaign that associates violent images with "the violence of a Perrier."

In the meantime, Nestlé is trying to boost sales in markets unaware of or unconcerned about the recall, in particular Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand. Despite its problems in turning around Perrier, Nestlé's thirst for the bottled water business remains unquenched. In fact, that brand now represents only 10 percent of Nestlé's entire water business, which in 1993 dispensed

## Vietnam Drills for Oil in Block Claimed by China

**International Herald Tribune**

SINGAPORE — In a new escalation of a dispute that could cause serious instability in Southeast Asia, Vietnam has started drilling for oil in a section of the South China Sea that China plans to develop this year, oil company executives and industry analysts said Wednesday.

By sending its drilling rig into an area already awarded by Beijing to an American company, Crestone Energy Corp. of Denver, Vietnam may prompt China to take retaliatory action.

Analysts said such action could include sending a Chinese oil exploration vessel under Chinese naval escort to drill in an adjacent section of the South China Sea awarded by Vietnam to a group of Western and Japanese companies led by Mobil Corp. of the United States.

Beijing last month called the Mobil contract illegal, saying it encroached on China's sovereignty.

While neither Vietnam nor China has specifically confirmed the presence of the Vietnamese rig in the 25,155-square-kilometer (5,076-square-mile) Crestone contract area, strongly worded statements by China last Thursday and Vietnam on Friday indicate that a serious conflict is brewing.

Shen Guofang, spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry in Beijing, said that actions of the Vietnamese government had placed in jeopardy a contract between the China National Offshore Oil Corp. and Crestone to develop a block near the disputed Spratly Islands in the South China Sea.

He said the Chinese government "demands that the Vietnamese government, proceeding from the overall interests of maintaining and developing bilateral relations and preserving peace and stability in the region," stop its "acts of infringing on China's sovereignty."

Oil company executives recently in Vietnam said Wednesday that a rig belonging to Vietsovpetro, a unit of the Vietnamese state oil company, Petrovietnam, was working on the Vanguard Bank, a relatively shallow part in the southwest corner of the Crestone block.

They said the rig was either drilling for oil or for rock samples as a prelude to future oil drilling.

Crestone recently announced that it had completed seismic survey work in its contract area and would begin drilling late this year or early in 1995.

An oil discovery would add 120 kilometers off Vietnam's southern coast that was announced Monday by Mitsubishi Oil Co. of Japan has highlighted the potential for finding oil and gas in the South China Sea.

According to Mitsubishi, tests indicate that the find could become one of Southeast Asia's most productive fields.

Both Vietnam and China need to increase their oil and gas reserves to fuel ambitious economic reform programs and earn export income.

Vietnam calls the area in which the Crestone block is located the Tu Chinh region and asserts that it is an integral part of Vietnam's economic zone and continental shelf.

In a statement Friday, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in Hanoi said that Vietnam often "conducts normal activities for exploration and exploitation of natural resources in the Tu Chinh region, and that is fully in line with international law."

—MICHAEL RICHARDSON

## Fidelity Admits Giving Wrong Fund Prices

**By Floyd Norris**  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Fidelity Investments, the largest mutual fund company in the United States, provided incorrect information on the value of its funds last week, causing newspapers to report that most Fidelity funds did substantially better than they actually did.

A Fidelity spokeswoman, Constance Hubbell, said late Tuesday that the fund management company had not been able to calculate the value of 166 funds on Friday because of a computer problem.

Rather than simply admit the problem, she said, Fidelity chose to report to the National Association of Securities Dealers that nearly all of its funds had not changed in value Friday, a volatile day in American financial markets.

Ms. Hubbell first defended that decision and said Fidelity had done it at least once before, during the 1980s. But late Tuesday, after being told that a spokesman for the securities dealers' association said such an action would be a violation of its rules, she said she had been misinformed by other Fidelity executives regarding the company's policies. "A manager made a very wrong decision," she said. "It will never happen again."

Robert Pozen, the general counsel of Fidelity, said late Tuesday that the fund management company had not been able to calculate the value of 166 funds on Friday because of a computer problem.

Rather than simply admit the problem, she said, Fidelity chose to report to the National Association of Securities Dealers that nearly all of its funds had not changed in value Friday, a volatile day in American financial markets.

Ms. Hubbell first defended that decision and said Fidelity had done it at least once before, during the 1980s. But late Tuesday, after being told that a spokesman for the securities dealers' association said such an action would be a violation of its rules, she said she had been misinformed by other Fidelity executives regarding the company's policies. "A manager made a very wrong decision," she said. "It will never happen again."

Robert Pozen, the general counsel of Fidelity, said late Tuesday that the fund management company had not been able to calculate the value of 166 funds on Friday because of a computer problem.

### THE AIRCRAFT FOR YOUR BUSINESS

CHARTER • SALES • MANAGEMENT  
ALG AEROLEASING

GENEVA • ZÜRICH • LUDRIG • NEW YORK • HOUSTON • PARIS • BRUSSELS • KIEL • HAMBURG • MUNICH • ALEX • WINGSPAN • SINGAPORE • BEIJING

Geneva 41-22/798 45 10 Zürich 41-01/814 37 00

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per SDR	Per ECU	Per DM	Per FF	Per Lira	Per Pte
Australian	1.3505	0.6915	1.0815	0.7415	0.8415	1.3505	6.5515	20.3615	1.3505
Canadian	0.7105	0.3615	0.5415	0.3815	0.4415	0.7105	3.5515	11.3615	0.7105
French Franc	6.5515	3.2515	4.9115	3.4115	3.9115	6.5515	100.0000	333.3333	6.5515
German DM	1.3505	0.6915	1.0815	0.7415	0.8415	1.3505	6.5515	20.3615	1.3505
Japanese Yen	108.15	54.08	1.0000	0.6915	0.7915	108.15	540.7600	1736.3300	108.15
Swiss Franc	1.4805	0.7405	1.1205	0.7805	0.9005	1.4805	7.2005	23.7505	1.4805
UK Pound	0.6915	1.0000	1.4815	1.0415	1.1915	0.6915	3.5515	11.3615	0.6915
US Dollar	1.0000	0.5000	0.0079	0.0068	0.0078	1.0000	5.0000	16.6667	1.0000
West German Mark	1.3505	0.6915	1.0815	0.7415	0.8415	1.3505	6.5515	20.3615	1.3505
Yuan Renminbi	8.2750	4.1375	1.0000	0.7125	0.8125	8.2750	41.3750	134.7500	8.2750

Eurocurrency Deposits									
Term	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
London	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Frankfurt	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Paris	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Brussels	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Amsterdam	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Basel	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Bombay	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Calcutta	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Colombo	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Delhi	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Hyderabad	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Kolkata	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Madras	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Mumbai	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Patna	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Rangoon	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Seoul	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Singapore	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Taipei	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Tokyo	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Yokohama	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4

Key Money Rates									
Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per SDR	Per ECU	Per DM	Per FF	Per Lira	Per Pte
Australian	1.3505	0.6915	1.0815	0.7415	0.8415	1.3505	6.5515	20.3615	1.3505
Canadian	0.7105	0.3615	0.5415	0.3815	0.4415	0.7105	3.5515	11.3615	0.7105
French Franc	6.5515	3.2515	4.9115	3.4115	3.9115	6.5515	100.0000	333.3333	6.5515
German DM	1.3505	0.6915	1.0815	0.7415	0.8415	1.3505	6.5515	20.3615	1.3505
Japanese Yen	108.15	54.08	1.0000	0.6915	0.7915	108.15	540.7600	1736.3300	108.15
Swiss Franc	1.4805	0.7405	1.1205	0.7805	0.9005	1.4805	7.2005	23.7505	1.4805
UK Pound	0.6915	1.0000	1.4815	1.0415	1.1915	0.6915	3.5515	11.3615	0.6915
US Dollar	1.0000	0.5000	0.0079	0.0068	0.0078	1.0000	5.0000	16.6667	1.0000
West German Mark	1.3505	0.6915	1.0815	0.7415	0.8415	1.3505	6.5515	20.3615	1.3505
Yuan Renminbi	8.2750	4.1375	1.0000	0.7125	0.8125	8.2750	41.3750	134.7500	8.2750

Forward Rates									
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day	540-day	720-day	900-day	1080-day
Australian	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505
Canadian	0.7105	0.7105	0.7105	0.7105	0.7105	0.7105	0.7105	0.7105	0.7105
French Franc	6.5515	6.5515	6.5515	6.5515	6.5515	6.5515	6.5515	6.5515	6.5515
German DM	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505
Japanese Yen	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15	108.15
Swiss Franc	1.4805	1.4805	1.4805	1.4805	1.4805	1.4805	1.4805	1.4805	1.4805
UK Pound	0.6915	0.6915	0.6915	0.6915	0.6915	0.6915	0.6915	0.6915	0.6915
US Dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
West German Mark	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505	1.3505
Yuan Renminbi	8.2750	8.2750	8.2750	8.2750	8.2750	8.2750	8.2750	8.2750	8.2750

### "Quadratus". A solid gold watch with the dial engraved in the "Clou de Paris" pattern.

## CORUM

Maitres Artisans d'Horlogerie

SUISSE

Automatic mechanical movement with date and second hands. Water-resistant. Also in white gold. For a brochure, write to: Corum, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.











**ADVERTISEMENT**

**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS**

**JUNE 22, 1994**

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices. The marginal numbers indicate frequency of quotations supplied: 1st, daily; 2nd, weekly; 3rd, monthly; 4th, quarterly; 5th, semi-annually; 6th, annually.

[illegible]

**For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.**

**TO OUR**  
**READERS**  
**IN**  
**BELGIUM**

It's never  
been easier  
to subscribe  
and save.  
Just call  
toll-free:  
0 800 1 7538

The conference, Europe's leading energy forum, will be addressed by oil industry experts from the world over.



# OIL & MONEY

London · October 17 & 18

**The Oil Daily Group      Herald <sup>INTERNATIONAL</sup> Tribune.**

**For further information  
on the conference, please contact:**

**Brenda Hagerly**

**International Herald Tribune**

63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, England

**Tel: (44 71) 836 4802**

**Fax: (44 71) 836 0717**

## ADVERTISING SECTION

"The Czech Republic lies at the very center of Europe. Sometimes we even think of ourselves as being its very heart. For this reason, we have always been a particularly exposed place, unable to stay out of any of Europe's conflicts. Due to this, everything that has happened in Europe has intrinsically concerned us. We are among the expert witnesses of the political reality of Europe's interconnectedness." — Vaclav Havel, president of the Czech Republic.

## The Czech Republic

Area: 78,864 square kilometers (30,449 square miles)  
 President: Vaclav Havel  
 Prime Minister: Vaclav Klaus  
 Capital: Prague (pop. 1.22 million)  
 Other major cities:  
 Brno (392,614)  
 Ostrava (331,504)  
 Plzen (174,676)  
 General information:  
 Czech Republic  
 Ministry of Industry and Trade  
 Na Frantisku 32  
 110 15 Prague 1  
 Tel.: (42-2) 285 22 54  
 Fax: (42-2) 285 33 42  
 Investor's information and services:  
 CzechInvest (Jan A. Havelka, Chief Executive)  
 Czech Agency for Foreign Investment  
 Politických vězňů 20  
 112 49 Prague 1  
 Tel.: (42-2) 24 22 15 40  
 Fax: (42-2) 24 22 18 04

Well on the road to the future:  
 Prague, a beautiful city with most of its ancient monuments still intact, is now the capital of a fast-growing, very contemporary nation right in the heart of Europe.

## ENGINES FOR GROWTH: PRIVATIZATION AND SERVICES SECTOR

A number of industrialized countries managed to run a trade surplus in 1993, including Germany and Japan. Several others registered a federal budget surplus. Only the Czech Republic accomplished both feats.

In its first year of existence, the country recorded one of Europe's lowest rates of unemployment and the

largest increase in exports (20 percent, excluding trade with the Slovak Republic), while maintaining world-best levels of education and occupational training. These stellar figures are even more impressive in light of the country's recent history and its current situation.

On January 1, 1993, the Czech Republic came into being. One of the two successor states to the Czech

and Slovak Federation, its first two years were to be spent — according to the conventional wisdom of the time — overcoming the painful psychological and practical aftereffects of separation.

The conventional wisdom was wrong. Aside from a few initial squabbles about the division of common property and a few other minor glitches, the divorce is

working better than the last phases of the marriage. The major formal economic tie between the Czech and Slovak Republics is their customs union, which has facilitated a fairly large volume of trade between the countries. In 1993, the Slovak Republic was the Czechs' second-largest trading partner.

Nor has the divorce caused any discernible upheavals or soul-searching within the Czech Republic. The new republic's ministries and organizations have carried on the work of their predecessors with no noticeable interruption or uncertainty. This is not surprising, as many have the same staffs and assignments.

The Czech Republic's current economic statistics and its historical identity place it at the heart of Europe. In advancing their ties to NATO and to the European Union, the Czechs, led by Josef Zieleniec, the country's foreign minister, have displayed a great store of flexibility and pragmatism. The long-term goal remains clear: full political and economic reintegration into the western world after more than four decades of separation.

The Czechs' post-revolution GDP and industrial output slumps were relatively short and mild by the region's standards. The Czech GDP is set to grow by some 3 percent this year. The turnaround in manufacturing output finally arrived in

March of this year, with output showing its first year-on-year rise. And an estimated 55 percent of the Czech economy is now controlled by the private sector.

The main motors of this transition have been the country's privatization program and its burgeoning services sector. More than 22,120 entities have been returned to the private sector, often to their previous operators. In addition, the country has restored assets worth

Does an equitable transfer of ownership produce the new management styles and capital resources necessary to transform often-unwieldy companies? Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus says that voucher privatization was best suited to the Czech Republic's situation: strong on seasoned managers, short on domestic capital, with good immediate business prospects. "Give the companies a proper ownership and let them earn capital from market activities," has been his philosophy.

The media, and specifically the new, private-sector broadcasters, are one of the fastest-growing areas in the country's booming services sector. Business-to-business services are another, points out Milan Hoidar, managing director of the Czech operations of Hill International, the international human resource consulting company.

"The initial wave of interest by Western multinational firms to set up a base in the Czech Republic triggered a scramble for office space, equipment and, most importantly, qualified personnel," Mr. Hoidar says. "Service companies like ours profited from this scramble, which has gradually subsided. A new wave of interest — this time from second-generation Western investors and from rapidly growing domestic companies — has taken its place."

Vladimir Dlouhy, the Czech Republic's minister of industry and trade, says, "All these achievements have re-established the Czechs' position in the mainstream of world events. That's not something you can quantify in crowns and hellers, or dollars and cents, but it is still very important."

### Around 55 percent of businesses have been privatized

some \$4.2 billion to their original owners. Other companies have either been sold directly or auctioned.

"Voucher privatization," the Czechs' contribution to the world's catalogue of privatization measures, is still in full swing. In mid-April, its second round, involving 846 companies, began. The first round, launched in 1991, resulted in the privatization of 941 companies.

In this system, each Czech citizen can acquire, at a nominal price, vouchers worth 1,000 points. He or she can "spend" them directly to acquire shares in one or more newly constituted companies, or sell or transfer these points to investment funds set up for that purpose.

The voucher system is credited with having built a "pro-privatization" consensus among the Czechs, three-quarters of whom have become shareholders through it, and with keeping the reapportionment squabbles of privatization down to a bare minimum.

## GOAL IS DEVELOPING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES

Born in 1953, Vladimir Dlouhy earned an MBA from the Catholic University of Louvain (Belgium) in 1978. In the following decade, he lectured in econometrics at the Prague School of Economics, did research at the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and was a founding member of the country's Institute of Forecasting.

In 1989, Mr. Dlouhy was one of the seven Civic Forum representatives (led by Vaclav Havel) who formed the country's post-Velvet Revolution government. After serving as the last chairman of Czechoslovakia's Planning Commission, Mr. Dlouhy founded its successor, the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Since the establishment of the Czech Republic, Mr. Dlouhy has been its minister of industry and trade.

How long will the Czech Republic remain the land of ultra-low wages and high qualifications and output?

It's just a question of time before the "window" is closed by the process it has set off. Let me explain. Investors are currently rushing to produce relatively simple, produc-

tion-cost-intensive items in the Czech Republic, or to purchase these items from our local producers. This inflow of investment and demand has facilitated the Czech Republic's turnaround, which was largely completed in 1993. The inflow is now helping to generate broad-based growth — and a concomitant rise in wages.

No one knows how much time it will take for Czech wages to reach Western levels. But there is a consensus as to what needs to be done during this relatively short period. And that is:

Thanks to this inflow, we are now successfully transacting a large volume of business with non-Czech companies on a daily basis. Our task at hand is to capitalize on these relationships, to upgrade them in terms of what our companies produce and how they do so, to parlay the increasing access we are getting to world markets into better access to advanced technologies.

That's why we welcome outside investment, particularly the "high brainpower," high-value-added kind we've been increasingly securing

over the last year or so. An example is Motorola's new product development facility. It will bring both jobs — between 250 and 300 — and expertise to the country.

Isn't this scenario rather reminiscent of the experience of Taiwan and the other Asian tigers?

The label of "Central Europe's tiger" has in fact been widely applied to this country over the last few years. It is misleading, for two reasons. Unlike Taiwan or Thailand, the Czech Republic is not making a new start, but rather a comeback. For most of the industrial era, this country was at the forefront of technological change, and the skills of our work force reflect that fact. Even during the Communist era, the then-Czechoslovakia was a highly successful exporter of durables and other high-value-added goods throughout the world. Secondly, the Czechs, while industrious, are not eager to dispense with the joys of weekends and vacations.

We do have one situation in common with Asia's tigers, though: Sooner or later, we're going to face strong competition from our less-de-



Vladimir Dlouhy, the Czech Republic's minister of industry and trade

veloped neighbors. The Asian tigers' Vietnam and mainland China are our Ukraines and Bulgarias. Within a few years, these countries will be the center of low-wage-driven development.

By then, the Czech Republic's main attraction to investors will no longer be its low wages, but rather, hopefully, its advanced technologies. Accomplishing this transformation is our main job, and we have very little time to get it done.


**BRNO**  
 YOUR WAY  
 TO NEW MARKETS


**INTERNATIONAL FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS  
 IN BRNO - JULY - DECEMBER 1994**

<b>INTERCANIS</b> ..... 2.-3.7. International Dog Show <b>KABO</b> ..... 18.-20.8. Fair of Footwear and Leatherware. Collection Spring/Summer '95 <b>INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING          FAIR</b> ..... 14.-20.9. <b>MEFA</b> ..... 2.-5.10. International Trade Fair of Medicine Technology and Pharmacy <b>REHAPROTEX</b> ..... 2.-5.10. International Exhibition for Rehabilitation, Compensation, Prosthetic and Orthopedic Aids <b>STYL - FASHION POINT</b> ..... 4.-7.10. International Fair of Fashion, Footwear, Cosmetics and Accessories	<b>INVEX - COMPUTER</b> ..... 18.-22.10. International Exhibition of Software, Hardware, Office Equipment and Telecommunications <b>ENVIBRNO</b> ..... 8.-11.11. International Environmental Engineering Exhibition <b>SIMET</b> ..... 8.-11.11. International Workshop Fair <b>WELDING - ROBOT</b> ..... 8.-11.11. International Welding Engineering Exhibition <b>WOOD - TEC</b> ..... 8.-11.11. International Fair of Machinery and Equipment for Wood Industry <b>AUTO, MOTO, VELO</b> ..... 24.-27.11. Sales and Contracting Exhibitions special- ized in Means of individual Road Transport <b>PRE CHRISTMAS MARKET</b> .... 9.-18.12.
--	---

All changes in the dates reserved

**For detailed information:**  

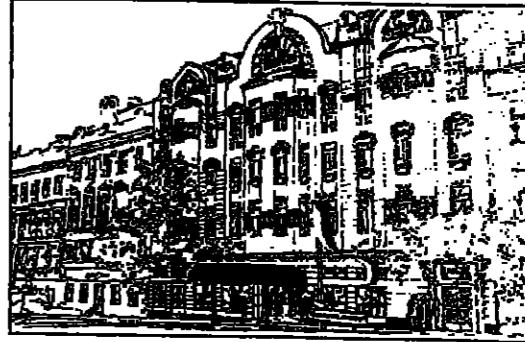
**P.O. BOX 491, Výstaviště 1  
 660 91 BRNO, Czech Republic**  
 Telefon: +42 5 - 4115 1111  
 Telex: 62239 bvv c  
 Telefax: +42 5 - 4115 3070


**HILL  
 INTERNATIONAL**  
 Human Resource Consulting Group

**Professional selection  
 and placement of:**  
 ▲ Managers  
 ▲ Specialists  
 ▲ Secretaries & Assistants  
**Personnel consulting  
 and psychological testing  
 for companies of all sizes**

Hill International, Haštalská 27, 110 00 Praha 1  
 Tel.: 2319347, 2313370 Fax: 2313236  
 AUSTRIA BELGIUM BULGARIA GRS CH  
 POLAND ROMANIA CROATIA FRANCE GERMANY HUNGARY  
 SERBIA SLOVENIA

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • It was sponsored by the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic and by the display advertisers. • It was written by Terry Swartzberg, a writer based in Munich.

**THE BEST ADDRESS IN PRAGUE**  


**THE 5-star de luxe Hotel Savoy** offers 61 rooms and suites with a tasteful harmonious atmosphere. All rooms are individually furnished (airconditioning, telephone, machine, direct telephone - 4 handsets per unit - complimentary minibar, sprinkler, encodeable safe). National and international specialities await you in the first-class "Fruchtlin Restaurant". After a stressful business day the own relax center offers you relaxation. Discretion, personal and perfect service as well as the most modern business and relaxation facilities make your stay at the Hotel Savoy quite an experience.

**UTELL SAVOY**  
 INTERNATIONAL  
 CR-118 00 Prague 1, Kapslovská ul. 6, Tel.: +42 2 24302430, Fax: +42 2 24302128  
 Reservation Office: VIENNA INTERNATIONAL HOTELMANAGEMENT AG, A-1040 Vienna, Schönbühner Str. 7A/2nd floor, Tel.: +43 1 598622, Fax: +43 1 59862221, Toll-Free Number from Germany: 0130642894

هكذا من الأصل

## The Czech Republic

### TOURISM: EXPLORING THE COUNTRY BEYOND PRAGUE

**T**he Czech Republic's other "Pragues" are awaiting the next tourist boom. Olomouc, Telc and Kromeriz are still the exclusive province of art historians. Austro-Hungarian Empire buff and local culture vultures. Even the most peripatetic tourists would have trouble locating them — or even Moravia, the province in which they are located.

Only five years ago, that relative obscurity was enjoyed by Prague itself, which is now attracting an unprecedented number of tourists. In 1993, some 72 million people visited the Czech Republic — three times more than in the previous years. Tourist rev-

enues in the country have increased 387 percent during the same period, while the numbers of hotels and hotel beds in Prague doubled.

Five years from now, it could be the Moravian cities' turn. Or that of Ceske Budejovice, Cesky Krumlov and other undiscovered sites. These cities have pre-bloom Prague's mix of stunning medieval edifices and romantically empty streets.

And they have something more. Prague, as anyone arriving by car or train has noticed, is surrounded by industrial zones. Its smaller counterparts, on the other hand, are located in such natural preserves as the Moravian Karst, 100 square kilometers of labyrinthine caves, subterranean rivers

and precipitous gorges, the source of much of the country's lore and legends.

Of course, there is an important difference between today's Moravia and the

*Some cities are surrounded by natural parks*

Prague of five years ago: a fully functioning service sector. While not quite able to compete with Prague's proliferation of restaurants, fast-food outlets and hotels, these cities do offer a nice choice of accommodations and restaurants.

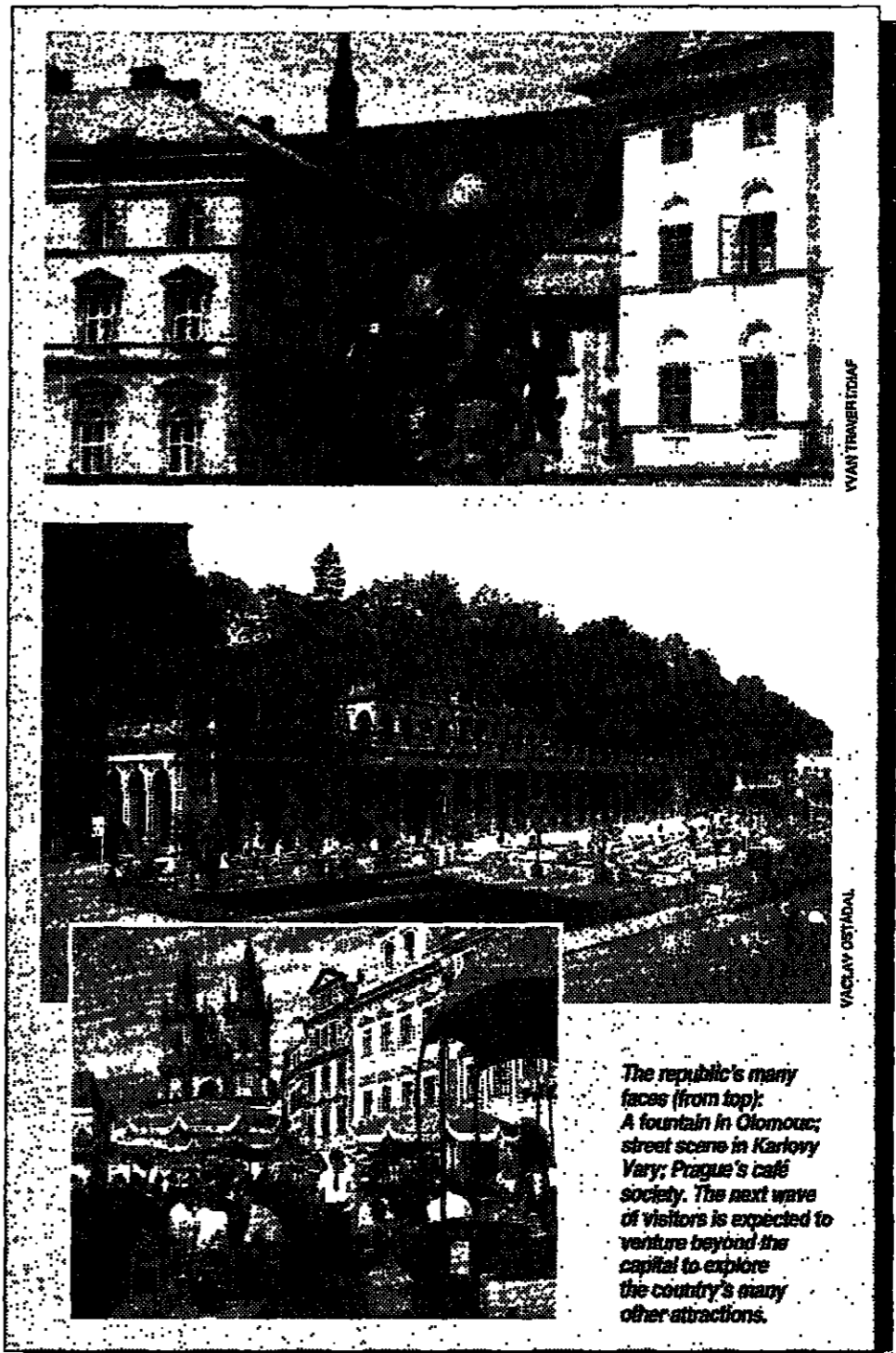
In Olomouc, there is a

Prague-like abundance of freshly painted edifices, scaffolding and hammering. All this restoration has been triggered by the impending arrival of one tourist — the Pope — who is scheduled to come here next year.

As the Czechs are fond of pointing out, their country is a central part of Central Europe. Prague is close to many points in Europe (270 kilometers by road from Vienna, 470 kilometers from Munich). And it is within an hour's flying time from most Continental European destinations. Some 115 flights a day now connect Ruzyně airport (20 kilometers northwest of Prague) to the rest of the world, an increase of 119.6 percent over last year. There is literally no spot in

the Czech Republic that is not served by the country's bus system. While the indefatigable buses are not famed for their speed, they are still faster (and somewhat cheaper) than the country's railroads, which are generally excruciatingly slow. The buses compete with a swelling number of cars for increasingly scarce space on the country's roads. The traffic jams endemic to downtown Prague and the country's main highways will soon be alleviated by a new system of divided highways.

For information, contact the Czech Tourist Authority, Staromestske namesti 6, 110 15 Prague 1. Tel.: (42-2) 231 28 39; fax: (42-2) 231 42 27.



The republic's many faces (from top): A fountain in Olomouc; street scene in Karlovy Vary; Prague's café society. The next wave of visitors is expected to venture beyond the capital to explore the country's many other attractions.

### APPRECIATION FOR CULTURE HAS A LONG HISTORY

**T**he Czechs have world-class performers, venues and — most importantly — audiences. The historical role of culture in this country explains why.

Two hundred cultural festivals are staged every year in the Czech Republic, placing the country at the upper end of international averages of annual cultural events. These festivals range from the Prague Spring international music festival (mid-May to early June) and the Brno International Music Festival (September and October) to such obscure but fascinating events as Cheb's Festival of One-Person Groups. As befits the "capital of young people's Eu-

rope," Prague's 40 or so daily cultural events are heavily weighted toward the avant-garde and the innovative.

Distinguishing these festivals and events is neither their number nor their quality (which is invariably high), but their audiences' evident appreciation for culture, which stems from the highly divergent, often contradictory ways culture formed this nation-state.

Musicians, not politicians, were the first to articulate the idea of a Czech national identity. In the mid-1870s, Bedrich Smetana, the first of the country's peerless "Big Four" composers, wrote "Ma Vlast" ("My Country"). In six symphonic poems, this work lyrically



evoked the sweep of the country's natural attractions and the twisting saga of its history. Its debut, in 1879, was both an artistic and political event. "Ma Vlast" is credited with helping to change the country's political agenda from equality within the Austro-Hungarian

empire to independence. Leos Janacek, Antonin Dvorak and Bohuslav Martinu followed Smetana in stoking political fires and earning international acclaim. They joined Smetana in fashioning Moravian and Bohemian folk tunes into a new musical idiom — and into a call to arms. Today, this tradition is being furthered by such modern composers as Petr Eben.

Czech writers and thinkers, on the other hand, were anything but nation-minded. In their café discourse and discord, Rilke, Kafka and their ilk formulated Europe's intellectual idiom and melded Prague's divergent nationalities into a single cosmopolitan unit.

evoked the sweep of the country's natural attractions and the twisting saga of its history. Its debut, in 1879, was both an artistic and political event. "Ma Vlast" is credited with helping to change the country's political agenda from equality within the Austro-Hungarian

### A VIABLE FINANCIAL SECTOR IS ALREADY FUNCTIONING WELL

**I**n finance, as in other fields, the Czechs have largely kept their own counsel, developing and deploying their own policies. The outcome of this independence has been highly positive, if not immediately apparent.

The similarities between the Czech financial community and those of the rest of Central and Eastern Europe are concrete and obvious. Like its counterparts, the Czech Republic now features many private-sector banks (a total of 58, 30 of which are partially or entirely foreign-owned); a very young, volatile stock market with 20 regularly-traded issues; and a proliferation of automatic tellers, financial-service companies and reorganized insurers.

Central European economies are generally presided over by central and other banks that are on a par with the best of those in Western Europe and Japan. In the Czech Republic's case, this excellence has been accorded due recognition. Josef Tosovsky, governor of the Ceska Narodni Banka (Czech National Bank) was recently named Central Banker of the Year by Euromoney magazine. What sets the Czech Republic's financial sector apart from those of its neighbors manifests itself in the balance sheets and official figures. The credit crunch plaguing Central and Eastern Europe's companies has yet to become acute in the Czech Republic, and the Czech government is not burdened by a massive debt load.

According to Martin Svehla, spokesman for the Czech National Bank, local businesses are still "rather freely" re-

ceiving loans from the country's banks — a statement corroborated by the latest figures. In 1993, the country's total volume of commercial credit rose 20 percent. The Czech Republic's debt-per-capita figure currently stands at \$852, the lowest in Central and Eastern Europe (with the exception of Romania) and third-lowest in Europe as a whole.

The Czech Republic has also been spared a crippling rate of inflation and a currency of ever-dwindling worth. Temporarily boosted by 1993's introduction of a 23 percent value-added tax on goods and services, inflation has returned to its previously low levels and is currently running at a very moderate 0.4 percent monthly rate. The Czech crown has been stable since 1993.

The country's ability to avoid the financial problems besetting its neighbors is the result of a series of iconoclastic decisions taken by Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus, the Czech National Bank and other senior financial authorities in the early days of the new era. Most of the region's countries rushed to exploit their new financial freedom by making their currencies convertible and by undertaking forays into international capital markets.

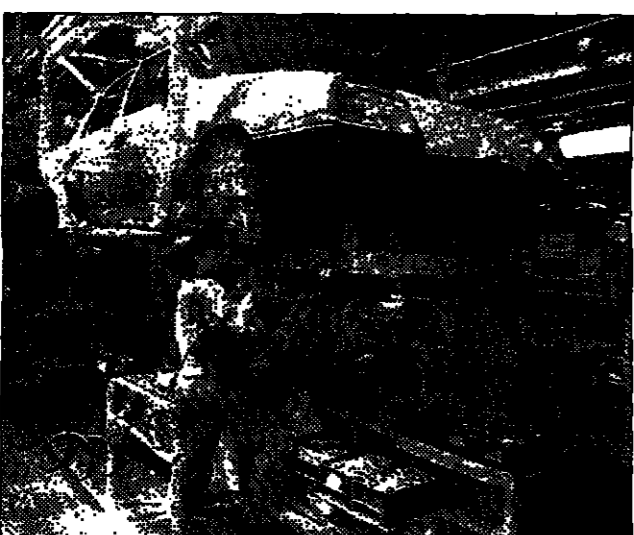
In a "first-things-first" policy, the Czech financial authorities, on the other hand, devoted themselves to clearing up the problems of the past. The balance sheets of the country's newly privatized banks, for example, contained large "carry-over debts" from the previous regime. The new government assumed these debts, positioning the banks for a "clean slate" start. As a consequence of these and other moves, Czech banks recorded an impressive 55 percent increase in profits in 1993.

Another successful strategy has been a step-by-step approach to convertibility. To encourage outside investment, Czech authorities quickly instituted regulations allowing for the complete and free repatriation of investment capital and profits.

To keep a grip on the transnational flows of funds, the authorities also required the depositing of foreign currencies at major banks. While not interfering with the development of trade, this measure has curbed the monetary volatility afflicting a number of other countries in the region.

International financial bodies and investors have voiced their approval of these measures. Debt issues from the Czech National Bank, the city of Prague and CEZ (the country's energy supplier) have been awarded investment-grade ratings. CEZ is the first private-sector company in Central and Eastern Europe to receive such a rating. In 1993, the inflow of capital into the Czech Republic increased by 37 percent, to \$2.9 billion.

*Capital inflow grew by 37 percent in 1993*



Industry in action: putting the final touches on a car at Skoda VW.

### AGENCIES STRUGGLE TO KEEP TRACK OF RAPID GROWTH

**O**ur economy is substantially under-counted," says Vladimir Dlouhy, the Czech Republic's Minister of Industry and Trade. "That's partially because we're still not finished setting up statistical reporting and evaluation arms. It's also due to the nature of our new economy. The number of our small and medium-sized companies has been greatly expanding, and now totals one million companies and other economic entities, including single-person enterprises — as far as we know. Many have just been founded; others have yet to be noticed by our monitoring agencies."

Though small, these enterprises have a collective importance as large as that of Skoda VW (automobiles), Skoda Pizen (electrical engineering) and the Czech Republic's other household names. These "small fry" receive a major portion of foreign orders for finished and semi-finished goods.

It may be difficult to get an accurate count of them, but it is possible to get an overview of their latest products and services by traveling to Brno, the Czechs' primary trade-fair venue.

For four decades, Brno's autumn fairs were one of the two "must" stops on the so-

cialist world's business calendars; the other was Leipzig's main event, held in the spring. In the post-communist era, faced with fierce competition from Western Germany's mighty trade-fair authorities, Leipzig has been valiantly struggling to regain at least a portion of its former preeminence.

Brno, on the other hand, is in a more enviable position. Thanks to a relative lack of competition and the strength of the burgeoning Czech economy, Brno Fairs and Exhibitions has achieved

growth all down the line, in the number of international fairs held (26 in 1993, as opposed to 12 in 1990), in exhibition space rented (330,000 square meters, or around 3.5 million square feet, in 1993, up 30 percent over the figure three years ago) and in the total number of exhibitors, which has more than doubled during this period.

With a total of 38 fairs and exhibitions planned for 1994 at the city's trade-fair and exhibition grounds in 1994, Brno is not only larger than its previous incarnation, but is also more varied. This is a reflection of the Czech economy's increasing diversity. Scheduled new events include fairs focused around computers, energy-saving technologies and consumer goods.

*The number of fairs held in Brno has doubled*

#### HOTEL ATRIUM PRAHA



- The largest and most spectacular hotel in the Czech Republic
- Conveniently located with direct access to airport and city centre
- 788 comfortably equipped rooms
- Conference center including conference hall for 1000 people, press center, banqueting and meeting rooms
- 4 restaurants, 2 bars, V.I.P. Club, Night Club, Cafe
- Fitness Center, indoor pool, sauna, solarium, 2 indoor tennis courts, body-building equipment, massage, summer terrace
- Hair-dressers, cosmetics salon, boutique, casino

Our friendly and attentive staff await your visit.

**HOTEL ATRIUM, Pabrežni 1**  
186 00 Prague 8, Czech Republic  
Tel.: ++42 2 24841111, Fax: ++42 2 2481173

### DOES YOUR BRAND HAVE THE RIGHT VALUE?

Today, the success of a western brand in the rapidly developing markets of CENTRAL EUROPE depends as much on a consumer preference over established local products as it does on a simple choice from other western brands. This requires different and more specific brand values and signals than those commonly used in western Europe. At GREY we have developed a unique planning system which enables us to ensure the highest possible relevance of brand values for the central European consumer. We call it ENTRY VALUE ANALYSIS.

### ARE YOU CONVINCED YOUR BRAND STANDS THE TEST?

please return to:

**GREY PRAHA**  
Opelstova 56, 111 83 Praha 1, CZECH REP.  
Tel.: (42-2) 242 106 23, Fax: (42-2) 242 138 99

attn. Dr. Vladimir Johanes.

☐ Yes, I would like to have my brand checked with E. V. A.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ Tel.: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

## SPORTS

## Leading Braves in 9th, Mets Fold

The Associated Press  
John Franco was frustrated after his New York Mets teammates helped him botch what could have been a record-setting save.

He sounded so much like Bret Saberhagen it's likely the Mets will soon be huddling behind closed doors.

Earlier, Saberhagen, the two-time Cy Young Award-winner, 7-3 with a 3.59 ERA this season, said he's unhappy with the direction the team is going.

That was before it blew another game it should have won, allowing two runs with two outs in the ninth inning as the Braves rallied for a 4-3 victory Tuesday night in Atlanta.

"We gave them an extra out and you see what happens," Franco said. "It's getting really ugly again. We started out good but then fell back into bad habits."

The extra out is becoming a Mets specialty.

On Monday, outfielder Jim Lindeman dropped a fly ball. This time, third baseman Bobby Bonilla tried to barehand a slow roller and grabbed only air.

With two outs and a runner on first, Franco got Jeff Blauser to hit a slow roller to third. Bobby fields the ball and it's over," Franco said.

He didn't.

"And they scored it a hit. That's a joke," Franco said. After Bonilla's nonplay, Franco did the rest.

He gave up a single to Roberto Kelly that tied it, then grooved a pitch that Fred McGriff ripped into left.

It was Franco's fourth blown save in 20 chances and kept him from passing Dave Righetti for

## NL ROUNDPUP

first place in career saves among left-handers. Both have 252.

Franco said it's frustrating to see teammates playing out of position while other teams in similar situations take steps to remedy them.

"The good teams make moves," he said. "We bring kids up from Triple-A."

Saberhagen said virtually the same thing before the game. "I like New York," he said, "but I want to pitch for a winning team and we're going in the wrong direction. The first- and second-place clubs have improved themselves. We're bringing up minor leaguers."

Dallas Green, an old school manager who rarely pulls punches when players don't get the job done, replied: "Bret doesn't run the team. I do. That's it."

Reds 2, Giants 1: John Roper anchored a two-hitter in Cin-

cinatti and Barry Larkin's bases-empty homer in the eighth beat slumping San Francisco.

Roper allowed only Dave Martinez's homer in the sixth, then Chuck McElroy and Jeff Brantley finished, with Brantley getting his seventh save.

Larkin extended his hitting streak to 14 games in the first and hit his fifth homer on the first pitch from John Burkett in the eighth to send the Giants to their 10th loss in 12 games.

Padres 4, Dodgers 3: Tony Gwynn singled home the tying run and scored the winner as San Diego, playing at home, rallied in the 13th to end its six-game losing streak against Los Angeles.

The Padres' Bip Roberts went 0-for-6, ending his hitting streak at 23 games.

Craig Shipley tripled with one out and scored on Gwynn's single. Gwynn stole second, took third on Derek Bell's infield hit and scored an out later when pinch hitter Brian Johnson singled into center off Rudy Seanez.

Mitch Webster hit an inside-the-park home run with one out in the 13th.

Rockies 8, Astros 0: David Nied pitched a four-hitter in Denver for his first major league shutout — and the ex-

pansion Rockies' first ever at home as they beat Houston.

After the third inning, Nied did not allow a hit until the ninth, when Andy Stankiewicz singled. The right-hander struck out four and walked one.

Colorado, which did not have a shutout last season, has four this season, and Nied has been the starter in three of them.

Dante Bichette had three hits and scored three runs, and Danny Sheaffer hit two RBI doubles as the Rockies beat Houston for the 14th time in 18 games.

Pirates 7, Phillies 1: Dave Clark hit a three-run homer and Don Slaught had a two-run shot as Pittsburgh beat Philadelphia for its sixth straight home victory.

Cubs 7, Marlins 2: Sammy Sosa had three hits, including his 16th homer, and drove in four runs as Chicago got 15 hits in beating host Florida.

Cardinals 5, Expos 4: Bernard Gilkey's RBI single snapped a tie and St. Louis climbed back to the 500 mark after blowing a 4-0 lead against visiting Montreal.

Cliff Floyd was 3-for-5 with two RBIs for Montreal, the second RBI coming in the ninth to tie the score, and Gregg Jefferies extended his hitting streak to 14 games with three hits and two RBIs for St. Louis.



Blue Jays' Dick Schofield being examined after he was hit in the head by a pitch from Aaron Sele of the Red Sox.

## LeMond Uncertain For Tour de France

By Samuel Abt  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Ten days to go till the Tour de France and Greg LeMond still doesn't know if he will be at the start. This year the uncertainty is not due to accidental shooting as in 1987, or illness, as in 1993, but to a shocking reason for a rider who has won the Tour three times since 1986: He has not yet made the team.

"He's not in, he's not out," says Roger Legay, the directeur sportif of LeMond's Gan team, who has not announced his nine-man selection.

Others, like reporters for the French sports newspaper l'Equipe, doubt that LeMond will be competing in the 81st edition of the world's greatest bicycle race. L'Equipe lists the American rider not as a "certain" entry for Gan, even as a "probable" but merely as a "possible."

"There's a lot of gossip in l'Equipe that I might not be selected," LeMond acknowledged in a phone interview Tuesday from the Alps, where he was competing in the Tour of Switzerland. That race, which ends Thursday, is a traditional

tune-up for the Tour de France, which begins July 2 in Lille.

LeMond had been having a good Tour of Switzerland — consistent finishes in the top 20 — until Tuesday, when he was more than 12 minutes "I was with the first group until the very last five kilometers [three-mile climb]," he said.

From the Tour DuPont to the Dauphiné Libéré to the Tour of Switzerland, the mountains have been killing LeMond these last two months. And, as he well knows, there are more than a dozen major climbs in this year's Tour de France.

Will he be there? "I don't know," he answered. "I really don't know. I believe I will." He has not talked to his directeur sportif, he continued. "I don't know if it's necessarily his decision. It's my decision too. If he said he didn't want me to do it but I wanted to do it, we'd have some words between us."

As LeMond spoke, it became obvious that if riding in the Tour is his decision too, he has not quite made it.

"Last week I really didn't want to do it," he admitted, referring to his dismal performance in the Dauphiné climb.

"I quite honestly don't want to do the Tour unless I can feel good. Why go in there to kill myself just to start? It's not a race you start just to start."

"But," he continued brightly, "I think I'll feel good. I think I'm making some progress. Everybody thinks it's so easy to come back to the top in cycling. I had a big layoff last year and I'm just going through these ups and downs trying to find my level of condition."

Whatever that level is now, he does not expect any instant comeback in the Tour de France. The 1989 Tour, in which he ended more than two years of disarray by winning on the last day, is no longer a credible script.

"I have no intentions of going in the Tour with even a hope of GC," he said, referring to the general classification or riders' overall standings. "If I do it, it's going to be to finish at good health and win a stage and help the team and hopefully have a lot better condition after it."

"I do feel better. I feel my condition is coming. I'm a level above the Dauphiné. But I've still got a lot of improvement to do if I want to be competitive."

"It's unrealistic, I guess, to have had such a bad year last year, four months off my bike, to think you can come back on top of the sport with six, seven months of training. I underestimated how hard it would be."

Maybe when I was 23 years old, I'd have been there but at 33, maybe it's a little longer."

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

RUGBY  
Wales 18, Tonga 9

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

## Tigers, in Rally, Beat Indians

The Associated Press

The day after he almost extended Detroit's home-run streak, Lou Whitaker started a new one for the Tigers.

His grand slam in the bottom of the ninth inning capped a six-run rally Tuesday night that beat visiting Cleveland, 7-5, and halted the Indians' 10-game winning string.

"That was great," Whitaker said. "They are riding high right now and they thought they had us beat, but they just couldn't put us away."

The Tigers rallied after Cleveland's manager, Mike Hargrove, pulled Jason Grimsley. In eight innings, Grimsley gave up just one unearned run and four hits.

"He pitched really well, and he deserved better than he ended up with," Hargrove said. "But in the eighth, he was up with his pitches and he was getting erratic. Our closer needed some work and I figured a four-run lead gave me a chance to give it to him."

Red Sox 13, Blue Jays 1: Mo Vaughn doubled twice and drove in three runs as Boston scored 10 times in the first inning in Toronto.

The Red Sox got six hits, five of them doubles, and seven walks that inning with Vaughn. Scott Cooper and John Valentin each hitting two-run doubles. Vaughn left the game with a strained left hamstring after his second double.

The victory came the day the Red Sox general manager, Dan Duquette, arrived in Toronto to review manager Butch Hobson's performance.

Royals 2, Athletics 0: Four pitchers held Oakland to one hit, and Felix Jose hit a two-run homer in the ninth for visiting

the first 11-game winner in the majors as New York beat visiting Minnesota.

The Yankees rallied for five runs in the sixth, when pinch-hitter Paul O'Neill singled in two runs and Bernie Williams hit a three-run double.

Orioles 6, Brewers 1: Harold Baines hit his 11th homer and drove in a season-high four runs

as Baltimore beat visiting Milwaukee.

Baines had three hits and is 6-for-9 with six RBIs in two days against the Brewers.

Mike Mussina struck out a season-high eight in seven innings, taming a team that had scored four or more runs in 20 of its last 23 games.

Red Sox 13, Blue Jays 1: Mo Vaughn doubled twice and drove in three runs as Boston scored 10 times in the first inning in Toronto.

The Red Sox got six hits, five of them doubles, and seven walks that inning with Vaughn. Scott Cooper and John Valentin each hitting two-run doubles. Vaughn left the game with a strained left hamstring after his second double.

The victory came the day the Red Sox general manager, Dan Duquette, arrived in Toronto to review manager Butch Hobson's performance.

Royals 2, Athletics 0: Four pitchers held Oakland to one hit, and Felix Jose hit a two-run homer in the ninth for visiting

the first 11-game winner in the majors as New York beat visiting Minnesota.

The Yankees rallied for five runs in the sixth, when pinch-hitter Paul O'Neill singled in two runs and Bernie Williams hit a three-run double.

Orioles 6, Brewers 1: Harold Baines hit his 11th homer and drove in a season-high four runs

as Baltimore beat visiting Milwaukee.

Baines had three hits and is 6-for-9 with six RBIs in two days against the Brewers.

Mike Mussina struck out a season-high eight in seven innings, taming a team that had scored four or more runs in 20 of its last 23 games.

Red Sox 13, Blue Jays 1: Mo Vaughn doubled twice and drove in three runs as Boston scored 10 times in the first inning in Toronto.

The Red Sox got six hits, five of them doubles, and seven walks that inning with Vaughn. Scott Cooper and John Valentin each hitting two-run doubles. Vaughn left the game with a strained left hamstring after his second double.

The victory came the day the Red Sox general manager, Dan Duquette, arrived in Toronto to review manager Butch Hobson's performance.

Royals 2, Athletics 0: Four pitchers held Oakland to one hit, and Felix Jose hit a two-run homer in the ninth for visiting

the first 11-game winner in the majors as New York beat visiting Minnesota.

The Yankees rallied for five runs in the sixth, when pinch-hitter Paul O'Neill singled in two runs and Bernie Williams hit a three-run double.

Orioles 6, Brewers 1: Harold Baines hit his 11th homer and drove in a season-high four runs

as Baltimore beat visiting Milwaukee.

Baines had three hits and is 6-for-9 with six RBIs in two days against the Brewers.

Mike Mussina struck out a season-high eight in seven innings, taming a team that had scored four or more runs in 20 of its last 23 games.

Red Sox 13, Blue Jays 1: Mo Vaughn doubled twice and drove in three runs as Boston scored 10 times in the first inning in Toronto.

The Red Sox got six hits, five of them doubles, and seven walks that inning with Vaughn. Scott Cooper and John Valentin each hitting two-run doubles. Vaughn left the game with a strained left hamstring after his second double.

The victory came the day the Red Sox general manager, Dan Duquette, arrived in Toronto to review manager Butch Hobson's performance.

Royals 2, Athletics 0: Four pitchers held Oakland to one hit, and Felix Jose hit a two-run homer in the ninth for visiting

the first 11-game winner in the majors as New York beat visiting Minnesota.

The Yankees rallied for five runs in the sixth, when pinch-hitter Paul O'Neill singled in two runs and Bernie Williams hit a three-run double.

Kansas City. The A's had their six-game winning streak stopped.

Darling pitched a five-hitter for his fourth complete game, but not his last three of them, with two 1-0 defeats.

White Sox 5, Rangers 4: Ozzie Guillen's single in the 10th won a homer-filled game in Chicago.

Frank Thomas hit two solo home runs, giving him 27. Tim Lincecum also connected for Chicago, tying the game in the ninth with a solo drive with one out.

Jose Canseco hit his 21st homer and Rusty Greer put Texas ahead with a leadoff home run in the ninth.

Angels 7, Mariners 2: J.T. Snow hit his first homer of the season as California beat visiting Seattle.

Snow hit 343 with six home runs as a rookie in April 1993, but later went into a slump that left him in the minors. He began this year in the minors and was recalled June 4.

Snow broke an 0-for-21 slump with his homer. Tim Salmon hit his 15th home run for the Angels. Reggie Jefferson homered twice for the Mariners.

The victory came the day the Red Sox general manager, Dan Duquette, arrived in Toronto to review manager Butch Hobson's performance.

Royals 2, Athletics 0: Four pitchers held Oakland to one hit, and Felix Jose hit a two-run homer in the ninth for visiting

the first 11-game winner in the majors as New York beat visiting Minnesota.

The Yankees rallied for five runs in the sixth, when pinch-hitter Paul O'Neill singled in two runs and Bernie Williams hit a three-run double.

Orioles 6, Brewers 1: Harold Baines hit his 11th homer and drove in a season-high four runs

as Baltimore beat visiting Milwaukee.

Baines had three hits and is 6-for-9 with six RBIs in two days against the Brewers.

Mike Mussina struck out a season-high eight in seven innings, taming a team that had scored four or more runs in 20 of its last 23 games.

Red Sox 13, Blue Jays 1: Mo Vaughn doubled twice and drove in three runs as Boston scored 10 times in the first inning in Toronto.

The Red Sox got six hits, five of them doubles, and seven walks that inning with Vaughn. Scott Cooper and John Valentin each hitting two-run doubles. Vaughn left the game with a strained left hamstring after his second double.

The victory came the day the Red Sox general manager, Dan Duquette, arrived in Toronto to review manager Butch Hobson's performance.

Royals 2, Athletics 0: Four pitchers held Oakland to one hit, and Felix Jose hit a two-run homer in the ninth for visiting

the first 11-game winner in the majors as New York beat visiting Minnesota.

The Yankees rallied for five runs in the sixth, when pinch-hitter Paul O'Neill singled in two runs and Bernie Williams hit a three-run double.

Orioles 6, Brewers 1: Harold Baines hit his 11th homer and drove in a season-high four runs

as Baltimore beat visiting Milwaukee.

Baines had three hits and is 6-for-9 with six RBIs in two days against the Brewers.

Mike Mussina struck out a season-high eight in seven innings, taming a team that had scored four or more runs in 20 of its last 23 games.

Red Sox 13, Blue Jays 1: Mo Vaughn doubled twice and drove in three runs as Boston scored 10 times in the first inning in Toronto.

The Red Sox got six hits, five of them doubles, and seven walks that inning with Vaughn. Scott Cooper and John Valentin each hitting two-run doubles. Vaughn left the game with a strained left hamstring after his second double.

The victory came the day the Red Sox general manager, Dan Duquette, arrived in Toronto to review manager Butch Hobson's performance.

Royals 2, Athletics 0: Four pitchers held Oakland to one hit, and Felix Jose hit a two-run homer in the ninth for visiting

the first 11-game winner in the majors as New York beat visiting Minnesota.

The Yankees rallied for five runs in the sixth, when pinch-hitter Paul O'Neill singled in two runs and Bernie Williams hit a three-run double.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## Major League Standings

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## East Division

New York 41-27 .603  
Detroit 38-30 .559  
Boston 35-33 .515  
Seattle 34-34 .500  
Toronto 31-37 .456

## Central Division

Cleveland 41-26 .612  
Minnesota 37-31 .544  
Chicago 36-31 .515  
Kansas City 34-32 .500  
Milwaukee 32-37 .464

## West Division

Texas 37-27 .544  
Seattle 36-29 .515  
California 31-41 .439  
New York 32-38 .457

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

Atlanta 45-28 .615  
Montreal 41-28 .589  
Philadelphia 35-35 .500  
Florida 34-36 .464  
New York 32-38 .457

## Central Division

Cincinnati 39-29 .554  
St. Louis 37-31 .544  
Pittsburgh 36-31 .515  
Chicago 34-34 .500  
New York 32-38 .457

## West Division

Los Angeles 34-34 .500  
San Francisco 32-38 .457  
San Diego 27-43 .386

## Tuesday's Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 101-100-1-1-1  
Detroit 118-100-2-2-2  
Boston 118-100-2-2-2  
Seattle 118-100-2-2-2  
Toronto 118-100-2-2-2

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 118-100-2-2-2  
Montreal 118-100-2-2-2  
Philadelphia 118-100-2-2-2  
Florida 118-100-2-2-2  
New York 118-100-2-2-2

## TRANSACTIONS

## BASEBALL

BALTIMORE — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CHICAGO — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.

CHICAGO — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.

CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.

CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.

CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.

CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.

CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.

CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.  
CINCINNATI — Signed Tim Lincecum, pitcher.





# SPORTS WORLD CUP



Andoni Zubizarreta, Spain's goalie (left), taking a spill after failing to block a shot by Jürgen Klinsmann of Germany, as Stefan Effenberg followed the ball into the goal. The Group C teams played to a 1-1 draw at Soldier Field in Chicago.

## Germany and Spain Wage Tactical Warfare in Battling to 1-1 Draw

By Christopher Clarey

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Taken alone, it was the kind of soccer score to make suddenly offense-minded FIFA officials cringe: Germany 1, Spain 1.

But this was far from a stultifying exercise in self-preservation and soccer conservatism. For anyone who sat at sun-drenched Soldier Field and revelled in what finally felt like low humidity, it was an afternoon well spent.

Though only two goals were scored, there could easily have been six, and for most of the 90 minutes, two of the world's best sides creatively explored the limits of their ball skills and tactical talents.

"You obviously have seen a good match," said Germany's sweeper and captain, Lothar Matthäus, who, at age 33, obviously has played in enough matches to

know the difference. "I hope it helps you have a good evening."

The Germans were certainly not in a position to complain. Though they have yet to recapture the form — particularly in midfield — that carried them to the 1990 championship, they now have four points after two matches and are virtually assured of a place in the second round heading into their last Group C match, against South Korea.

Spain, which was disappointing last week in a 2-2 tie with the underdog South Korea, lifted its game significantly in less difficult meteorological conditions.

Despite the defensive absence of captain Miguel Nadal, who was suspended for the remainder of the first round after receiving a red card against the Koreans, the Spaniards controlled play with style for much of the first half.

They did so with a reworked starting

lineup that included the longtime goalkeeper, Andoni Zubizarreta, and midfielders José Luis Caminero and Josep Guardiola.

"We obviously missed Nadal, but we played our best and we should be satisfied with the result we got against the world champions," said Spain's coach, Javier Clemente, whose team can assure itself a place in the second round with a victory against Bolivia.

The match started out resembling a holdover from the last World Cup in Italy, with malicious tackling, whistles sounding and rhythmless play. But this World Cup has been a considerably more aesthetic tournament, and the Spaniards and Germans quickly complied with the new spirit.

With just under 10 minutes gone, Sergi Barjuan of Spain broke free up the left side, eluded one defender and broke past another before finding himself with an open shot from 16 yards out. Only a spec-

tacular effort from Germany's goalkeeper, Bodo Illgner, kept the game scoreless.

Sergi's burst signaled a change in tempo and suddenly space was less difficult to come by. Fourteen minutes into the half, Guardiola, the star of Spain's gold-medal Olympic team in 1992, started a run at midfield.

He passed the ball to Albert Ferrer, who knocked it on to Jon Andoni Goikoetxea, who was streaking up the right side. When the German defender Andreas Brehme was slow to react, Goikoetxea lofted a shot from about 25 yards (80 feet) out.

The ball carried over the misplaced Illgner, flitted with the crossbar and caromed off the back post and into the net to give Spain a 1-0 lead.

It was hardly surprising that Guardiola, Ferrer and Goikoetxea worked together so well, considering that all three play for Spain's top club Barcelona. Such cohesion

was exactly what Clemente had in mind when he deconstructed Spain's team in the last two years, eliminating some brilliant individual talents and drawing heavily from Barcelona's roster.

For the rest of the first half, engaged the defending World Cup champions in highly entertaining end-to-end soccer. Both teams had good chances: Sergi proving dangerous for Spain and Andreas Möller and his teammate Jürgen Klinsmann doing the same for Germany.

But the Germans' height advantage began to show in Spain's penalty box, and in the opening minutes of the second half, that significant edge put an end to Spain's dreams of an upset.

Off a free kick from Thomas Hässler from the right side, Klinsmann did what he has done so often in his 29 years: soar above a defender and slam the header inside the far post.

## Goikoetxea: Lucky

Reuters

CHICAGO — Spain's Jon Andoni Goikoetxea said his goal in the draw against Germany was pure luck, because he had meant to cross the ball into the middle from the right wing.

"My intention was to center the ball, not to score," he said. "I was very lucky but still it's a big day for me to score against the world champions and I will remember it for ever."

Goikoetxea, who also scored against South Korea, added: "I'm just riding my luck. I'm not really a goal scorer."

## Nigeria Lets Fly In Debut With 3-0 Rout of Bulgaria

By Elliott Almond

Los Angeles Times Service

DALLAS — Clemens Westerhof is from the Netherlands, but he sounded more like a coach from Los Angeles after Nigeria made its impressive World Cup debut with a 3-0 victory over Bulgaria.

"It's Showtime," he said.

That it was, as the Super Eagles brought an exciting, lightning-quick attack to the Cotton Bowl on Tuesday night before 44,132, almost 20,000 below capacity.

They came out of Africa as the continent's champions, yet some were not sure Nigeria could withstand the pressures of the World Cup. But it was Bulgaria, a participant in six Cup finals, that is without a victory.

The Bulgarians were left bickering and complaining, but in reality had no defense for Nigeria's frontal assault.

"We want to show people we play football in Africa," Westerhof said. "It has been five years of hard work. It's over that [they] can look at us, and think, 'It's an African team, so no problem.'"

Nigeria, perhaps, also sent a message to the teams that play a traditional style of soccer. The Super Eagles simply let it fly, and there was more than one Bulgarian defender left in their wake.

"We love to attack, we love to go," said Emmanuel Amunike, who scored the team's third goal, on a diving header in the 55th minute.

Sometimes they attacked in threes, sometimes in twos, but almost always with the 6-foot-3 (190-centimeter) Rasheed Yekini.

Yekini, Africa's player of the year, scored almost half of Nigeria's goals in qualifying, so it was appropriate that he scored the team's first in the finals, in the 21st minute after a nice cross from the accelerating George Finidi.

But, said Westerhof, "We have not yet seen the real Rasheed Yekini. It's coming."

And no one has seen the real Super Eagles, another scary thought.

Augustine Okocha, the team's star midfielder, did not play against Bulgaria after suffering a slight leg injury during the weekend. Captain Stephen Keshi also was held out.

"I didn't want to take any risks," Westerhof said. "Okocha will come later — against Maradona."

Nigeria's next match in Group D will be against favored Argentina and its aging superstar, Diego Maradona.

Nigeria did not need the regular starters against Bulgaria, which entered the tournament as an offensive-oriented team. Peter Rufai made several nice saves, and the defense pressured the Bulgarian strikers: Priso Stoitchkov and Emil Kostadinov to the point of frustration. After the Bulgarians got two early scoring opportunities and failed, they went into a trance.

"Maybe if we would have scored first, it would have been different," said Dimitar Penev, Bulgaria's coach.

Bulgaria almost scored in the 37th minute. Augustine Eguavoen fouled Stoitchkov, one of Europe's most dangerous forwards, in midfield. Because of miscommunication, Stoitchkov thought he had a direct kick, and knocked the ball in with his potent left foot.

But the goal did not count because he actually was awarded an indirect kick, and one other person needed to touch the ball. Stoitchkov, predictably, blamed the referee, Rodrigo Badilla. "It showed international inexperience," he said.

Yekini thought the Bulgarians were worn down by the heat, which was not as intense as it was during Friday's South Korea match. Perhaps it had more to do with Yekini and his teammates' fast-paced game than anything.



Ben Iroha, left, and Sunday Oliseh of Nigeria, and Jordan Letchkov of Bulgaria, chasing the ball (top photo). Rasheed Yekini celebrating his goal, the first of Nigeria's three.

## Johansson Likes New Rules

Reuters

PASADENA — Three points for a victory and the ban on tackles from behind have transformed the image of the World Cup finals, according to Lennart Johansson, the president of UEFA, European soccer's governing body.

"I am delighted with the innovations FIFA have made for the tournament," said Johansson. "Awarding three points for a win has encouraged teams to play for the win."

In the Sweden-Cameroon match on Sunday, Sweden equalized in the 75th minute to make it 2-2. Under the old system of two points for a win, both teams would probably have settled for a point and the match would have petered out for the last 15 minutes.

"But neither team wanted to lose two points on Sunday and they both continued attacking right till the end."

"At the same time, banning the tackle from behind has given the attacking players more time on the ball," he said, "and we have seen the benefits of that immediately. They are creating more, wrongdoers are being punished. It is good for the game and good for the fans."

But Johansson, who is also a FIFA vice president, said the governing body could still do more to improve the flow of play.

"I think that any player rolling around in apparent agony and play-acting should be

booked, and that referees should immediately give the yellow card for shirt-pulling," he said. "We are also seeing an improvement in the flow of games due to a less publicized change. The referees here are younger and fitter than before."

"The oldest is 45, the youngest two referees both turned 34 only in May. They can keep up with play. It is a subtle change, but one that also helps the game move."

In Chicago, Germany's captain, Lothar Matthäus, said tough refereeing was helping turn this into a scorers' tournament.

Speaking after the 1-1 draw with Spain, he said the current finals were turning out to be "very interesting."

"I have already seen some very good players and what surprised me most was Argentina's performance," said Matthäus, who watched the Argentine team's 4-0 defeat of Greece on television.

"FIFA's decisions have helped attacking players," the midfielder-turned-sweeper said. "They've been good for strikers who don't have to worry about having their legs chopped away all the time. It's very positive for soccer's development."

"Personally, I must say it would have been nice to have had these rules in place 10 years ago. As you know I've always played offensively, and I've taken a beating for it."

## WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FIFA's secretary general, Sepp Blatter, who before the tournament started threatened to send home referees who did not send off players who tackled from behind, said Wednesday that, "We are not happy with some of the refereeing."

FIFA officials were apparently not pleased that Brazilian star Romario was manhandled by the Russians in a match controlled by Mauritius referee Lim Kee Chong, and with the way the American referee Arturo Angeles allowed Greek defenders to kick Argentina's Diego Maradona.

Brazil's central defender, Ricardo Rocha, may not be able to play against Cameroon on Friday, the team's doctor, Mauro Pompeu, said.

Pompeu said the former Real Madrid player had pulled a muscle in his left thigh during the second half of Monday's victory over Russia. Rocha, who limped off and was replaced by Roma defender Aldair, had been ordered to avoid any exercise.

Swedish defender Roger Ljung had strained muscles in his right leg and might not be fit for the game with Russia.

"Roger did not train yesterday. He worked too hard against Cameroon and strained his thigh muscles," coach Tommy Svensson said Wednesday.

Ljung scored Sweden's opening goal in the 2-2 draw.

Thousands of workers at the world's largest shipyard, in South Korea, have found a new way of watching the World Cup: By striking when the match against Bolivia will be telecast there on Friday morning.

The labor union at Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan, 200 kilometers (125 miles) southeast of Seoul, said it plans to call a three-hour temporary strike Friday morning to enable its 25,000 members to watch the match.

Workers will be asked to vote on the strike proposal Thursday, the union said.

It is demanding a 13 percent wage hike but the company says it cannot give more than 5 percent, a guideline informally set by the government to fight inflation.

Hyundai management called the planned strike illegal.

The Irish fans left stranded by a London tour company have gotten more promises of support with match tickets and hotel accommodation, an Irish consulate official said in Orlando, Florida.

Vice Consul Shane O'Riordain said some of the fans had booked through travel agents and some of those agents had agreed to meet accommodation costs, while travel agency representatives were also coming

over from Ireland. Some fans were having to share up to six in a room.

In London, the tour operator, Sportex Sports Travel, blamed its local agent and said it had covered all accommodation costs and air fares. But O'Riordain said that none of the money had arrived as of Tuesday.

In Germany, an estimated 25 percent of the 80 million populace tuned in late Tuesday for the defending champion's 1-1 draw with Spain.

In Bangladesh, inmates went on strike before agreeing to resume eating when prison authorities relented and allowed them to watch live televised matches from the United States.

Norway's largest evening paper, Verdens Gang, bet 660,000 kroner (\$94,285) on Wednesday that the country's team will reach the finals.

The bet was placed at 12-1 odds, which would earn a return of 8 million kroner (\$1.14 million).

The plane taking the Netherlands' squad from Washington to Orlando was forced into an emergency landing at Richmond, Virginia, five minutes after take-off Tuesday when Dutch journalist Leo Driessen lost consciousness. He was taken to a hospital and the team arrived three hours late in Florida.

(Reuters, AP, AP)

## Ireland

...the way struggling ... and I have ...

...that member ... had ...

...to keep the ... as it is ...

...the same British ... what to expect ...

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

## Match

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

...the same late ... were the ...

## \$50 Ticket? Just Say No

baseball to me on the front lawn. The man who defended me when the principal said that I talked too much in school? How could he turn his back on me now when I need him the most? Why would any parent hold back a lousy 50 bucks at possibly the

"You hate me, don't you?" Mr. McCarty yelled.

"Hate is too strong a word. Dad. At the same time, I am not going to ask you to walk me down the aisle when I get married."

## Have Trumpet, Will Keep on Traveling

Terry boxed when he was a kid. "I'd dance," he said. "I'd duck when it was necessary, spit in the guy's face if that's what it took. You've got to bob and weave, keep your balance and



**Clark Terry: "Complacency is your biggest enemy."**

ancers in the recording studios, and then to be hired on-staff for network television (Skitch Henderson's band with Johnny Carson). He played with Lionel Hampton, Charlie Barnet and Quincy Jones. He formed his own big band in the late 1970s. "Leading a big

had extended stunts (13 years total) with both Count Basie and Duke Ellington. His eyes, which are bright despite cataracts with complications, lit up as he asked: "Did I ever tell you the story about how I left Basie to join Duke? No?

Clark Terry will be touring the European summer jazz festivals in July.

**INTERNATIONAL  
CLASSIFIED**  
*Appears on Page 10*

## WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

Middle East							Latin America						
	Today			Tomorrow				Today			Tomorrow		
	H	L	W	H	L	W		H	L	H	L	W	
	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C		°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	
Bahia	24/24	21/17	0	25/24	21/17	pc	Buenos Aires	10/50	3/27	pc	9/48	1/54	sh
Buenos Aires	22/28	18/16	0	24/23	22/20	pc	Caracas	21/25	19/17	pc	21/20	20/18	pc
Caracas	22/28	18/16	0	24/23	22/20	pc	La Paz	18/24	14/11	0	17/24	16/10	pc
Danang	25/28	15/10	0	26/25	11/5	0	Managua	21/25	19/17	pc	25/27	19/25	pc
Guatemala	22/27	21/18	0	24/23	21/17	0	Medellin	11/50	3/27	pc	11/50	3/27	pc
La Paz	21/27	21/18	0	24/23	21/17	0	Santiago	11/52	3/32	pc	14/57	5/41	0
Managua	23/29	20/19	0	24/23	21/17	0							

Legend: s=sunny, pc=partly cloudy, sh=showers, th=thunderstorm, r=rain, dr=dry rain

Chicago	29/32	18/54	pc	29/34	17/62	pc
Dallas	31/78	16/61	pc	33/81	16/61	pc
Detroit	29/64	18/54	pc	27/70	18/54	pc
Honolulu	26/62	22/71	pc	29/74	23/73	pc
Houston	33/91	23/73	l	34/83	24/75	pc
Los Angeles	33/91	18/54	a	29/74	17/52	a
Miami	33/91	23/73	l	33/81	24/75	pc
Minneapolis	31/86	18/54	pc	30/75	17/52	pc
New Orleans	33/91	23/73	l	34/83	24/75	pc
Norfolk	31/28	24/75	ph	32/83	24/75	l
New York	31/88	20/39	a	30/68	21/70	l
Phoenix	43, 109	24/75	a	45, 113	30/66	a
San Francisco	22/71	12/53	a	21/70	12/53	a
Seattle	27/70	11/32	c	17/62	11/52	ah
Toronto	27/68	14/57	pc	27/50	17/52	pc

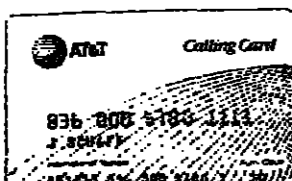
Barbados	showers	31/88
Kingston	sunny	33/91
St. Thomas	partly sunny	32/89
Hamilton	partly sunny	27/90
<hr/>		
<b>Asia/Pacific</b>		
Penang	thunderstorms	33/81
Phuket	partly sunny	33/91
Bali	clouds and sun	33/91
Cebu	partly sunny	32/89
Palm Beach, Aus	sunny	16/81
Bay of Islands, NZ	showers	16/61
Suzhou	showers	24/75

24/75	28/82	1-1	E	25-35
24/75	28/82	1-2	E	25-40
25/77	28/82	1-2	E	25-35
20/68	27/80	1-2	SE	20-35
<hr/>				
23/73	30/86	0-1	SW	15-25
26/79	29/84	0-1	SW	15-25
23/73	28/82	0-1	SE	12-25
25/77	31/88	0-1	E	12-22
9/46	18/64	1-2	SE	20-40
11/52	19/66	1-2	W	26-45
18/84	21/70	1-2	E	25-45
		1-2	E	20-35

Banaroo	clouds and sun	31/8
Kingson	sunny	32/8
St.Thomas	partly sunny	32/8
Hannibal	clouds and sun	27/8
<b>Asia/Pacific</b>		
Penang	showers	33/5
Phuket	thundersoms	33/5
Bali	partly sunny	33/5
Cebu	showers	32/8
Palm Beach, Aus.	clouds and sun	17/8
Bay of Islands, NZ	clouds and sun	17/8
Sharmah	clouds and sun	26/7
Wahulu	clouds and sun	29/7

9	24/76	26/82	0-1	E	25-
9	24/76	26/82	1-2	E	25-
9	21/70	27/80	1-2	SE	25-
1	23/73	30/85	0-1	SW	15-
1	28/79	28/84	0-1	SW	15-
1	23/73	36/82	0-1	SE	12-2
2	24/75	31/88	0-1	E	12-2
2	5/48	18/84	1-2	SE	20-
2	10/50	18/85	1-3	W	30-5
4	18/64	21/70	1-2	N	20-
4	23/73	26/79	1-3	E	20-

**Travel in a world without borders, time zones  
or language barriers.**



If you don't have an AT&T Calling Card or you'd like more information on AT&T global services, just call us using the convenient Access Numbers on your right.



### ALERT Access Numbers.

How to call around the world

- 1 Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
  - 2 Dial the corresponding A&B Access Number.
  - 3 An A&B English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.
- To receive your free wallet card of A&B's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

To receive your free wallet card of A&E's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	
ASIA			Italy*	172-1011	Brazil	000-8010
Australia	1-800-881-011	Yugoslavia	155-00-11	Chile	000-0312	
China, PRC***	10811	Lithuania	84396	Colombia	980-11-0010	
Gazet	018-072	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica*	1114	
Hong Kong	800-1111	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador	119	
India	000-217	Malta*	0800-80-1111	El Salvador*	110	
Indonesia*	001-801-011	Monaco*	194-0011	Guatemala*	190	
Japan*	0050-111	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guayana**	165	
Korea	009-11	Norway	800-190-11	Honduras*	123	
Korea**	11*	Poland**	06-010-480-0111	Mexico***	95-800-462-2340	
Malaysia*	800-0011	Portugal*	05011-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	174	
New Zealand	000-911	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	108	
Philippines*	105-11	Russia** (Moscow)	155-5042	Paru*	191	
Salpan*	235-2872	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Suriname	156	
Singapore	800-0111-11	Spain	900-97-07-11	Uruguay	001-0470	
Sri Lanka	430-430	Sweden*	020-795-611	Venezuela**	80-011-0110	
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Switzerland*	155-00-11	CARIBBEAN		
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	U.K.	0500-89-0011	Bahamas	1-800-872-2881	
		Ukraine*	84100-11	Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881	
EUROPE			MIDDLE EAST			
Armenia**	84-14111	Bahrain	800-001	British V.I.	1-800-872-2881	
Austria***	022-903-011	Cyprus*	080-0001	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881	
Belgium	0800-100-10	Israel	177-100-2727	Grenada*	1-800-872-2881	
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Kuwait	800-888-288	Haiti*	001-800-872-2881	
Croatia*	99-36-0011	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Jamaica**	0-800-872-2881	
Czech Rep	00-420-00101	Qatar	0800-011-77	Neth. Antil	001-800-872-2881	
Denmark*	8001-0010	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881	
Finland*	9800-100-10	Turkey	00-800-12277	AFRICA		
France	194-0011	UAE*	800-121	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200	
Germany	0130-0010	AMERICAS				
Greece*	00-800-1331	Argentina**	001-800-303-1111	Gabon*	004-001	
Hungary*	004-800-01111	Belize	555	Gambia*	00111	
Iceland*	990-001	Bolivia*	0-800-1113	Kenya*	0800-10	
Ireland	1-800-550-000			Liberia	797-797	
				South Africa	0-800-90-0172	

• **ANS Calling Card** not yet available in all countries. **ANS WorldComnet®** Service permits customers to call toll-free from more than 75 countries. Including those with a toll-free 800 number.

• **WorldComnet®** provides services of **ANS USADirect®** (see page 4) and an additional choice based on the country you are calling.

• **ANS USADirect®** Service is available from all the countries listed above.

• **ANS Language Line®** services offer over-the-phone interpretation in over 140 languages.

• **Public phones** require the use of coin or phone card for dial tone.

• **Phone numbers** require a type of coin or phone card for dial tone. Dial 010-800-000-0000 for more information.

- ◆ Mins. can be available from every phone.
- ◆ Collect calling only
- ◆ Public phones require local coin payments through the call duration.
- ◆ Not available from public phones
- ◆ Not yet available from all areas
- ◆ Always second dial tone
- ◆ From public phones only, push the red button, wait for dial tone and then dial
- ◆ When calling from public phones, use phone's credit. *Delisted*
- ◆ World Commerce: Service terminating call early
- ◆ Calling available to most European countries

هكذا من الأصل